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All letters pertaining to business of the office hould be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. AISIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. I. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the "Mengel House" April 28, 1865:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made in the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 19.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

THE SHADOW ON THE WALL.

My home a stately dwelling is,
With lofty arching doors;
There is carving on the ceiling high,
And velvet on the floors;
A rich and costly building,
Where noiseless servants wait,
And 'neath the escutcheon's gilding,
None enter but the great.
But a happier home is near it, a humble cottage small,
And I envy its sweet mistress the shadows on the wall.

My pictures are the pride of Art,
And drawn by cunning hands;
But the painted figures never move,
Nor change, the painted lands;
Before the poorest window
More gorgeous pageants glide,
Within the lowliest household,
More lifelike groups abide;
And I turn from souless symbols, that crowd my gloomy hall,
To watch the shifting shadows upon the cottage wall.

My stately husband never bends
To kiss me on the lips;
His heart is in his iron safe,
His thoughts are with his ships;
But when the twilight gathers
Adown the dusky street,
The little housewife listens
For the sounds of coming feet;
And by the gleaming firelight I see a figure tall
Bend down to kiss a shadow, a shadow on the wall.

My garden palings, broad and high,
Shut in its costly spoils,
And through the ordered paths all day
The silent gardener toils;
My neighbor's is a grass-plat,
With a hardy buttercup,
Where children's dimpled fingers
Pull dandelions up,
Where on a baby's silken head, all day the sunbeams fall.
Till evening throws its shadows upon the cottage wall.

My petted lap-dog, warm and soft,
Nestles upon my knee;
My birds have shut their diamond eyes
That love to look for me;
Lonely, I watch my neighbor,
And watching can but weep,
To see her rock her darlings
Upon her breast asleep.
Alas! my doves are gentle, my dog comes at my call,
But there is no childish shadow upon my chamber wall.

My beauty is the talk of fools,
And by the gaslight's glare,
In glittering dress and gleaming gems,
I know that I am fair;
But there is something fairer,
Whose charm in loving lies,
And there is something dearer,
The light of happy eyes.
So I return triumphant, queen of the brilliant ball,
To envy the sweet shadow of the housewife on the wall.

The earthly lot is rich and high,
And hers is poor and low;
Yet I would give my heritage
Her deeper joys to know:
For husbands that are lovers
Are rare in all the lands,
And hearts grow fit for heaven,
Moulded by childish hands;
And while I go up lonely, before the Judge of all,
A cherub troop will usher the shadow on the wall. —*Galaxy.*

Biographical.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

If it were possible to make a man great and wise by giving the best advantages of education and training, then John Quincy Adams would have been one of the greatest and wisest of human beings. Few persons have ever enjoyed early advantages so numerous and desirous as his. His mother, one of the few intellectual women of her time, would have been distinguished for her talents and worth at any time. His father's position gave him opportunities for study, reading, travel, and intercourse with the best minds of both continents, such as no other young American has ever had. Moreover, he was in the public service, in various capacities, from his fifteenth year, with occasional intervals, until his eighty-first, a period of sixty six years.

He was born in 1767, at Braintree, in Massachusetts, and at eleven years of age accompanied his father to France, in the American frigate Boston. The voyage was as beneficial to the boy as it was interesting.

"My son," records the envoy, in his diary, "is treated very complaisantly by Dr. Noel, and by a captain and lieutenant of artillery who are a board—all French gentlemen. They are very assiduous in teaching him French." And again: "I set a lesson to my son in the French grammar, and asked the favor of Dr. Noel to show him the precise critical pronunciation of all the French words; syllables and letters, which the Doctor very politely did, and Mr. John is getting his lessons accordingly, very much pleased."

The frigate had many adventures and narrow escapes. It gave chase to ships of the enemy, made some valuable prizes, and encountered most violent storms. In the midst of one fearful gale, a flash of lightning prostrated three of the crew, and injured twenty more, besides splitting the main-topmast.

"I thought myself in the way of my duty," wrote the robust and valiant ambassador, and I did not repent of my voyage. I confess I often regretted that I had brought my son. I was not so clear that it was my duty to expose him as myself; but I had been led to it by the child's inclination, and by the advice of all my friends. Mr. John ny's behavior gave me a satisfaction that I cannot express; fully sensible of our danger, he was constantly endeavoring to bear it with a manly patience: very attentive to me, and his thoughts constantly running in a serious strain."

On arriving in Paris, "Mr. Johnny," was placed by his father in a French boarding-school, with several other American boys, the sons and nephews of American residents in the service of Congress. Every Sunday all these boys were invited by Doctor Franklin to dinner, which was attended also by all the principal Americans then in Paris. The boy, as boys usually do, learned the language of this foreign country much more rapidly than his father, so that when they returned home after a year's residence, the lad became himself a teacher of English to the French gentleman on board the ship. There is one other passage of Mr. Adams's diary which exhibits to us a pleasant scene in the cabin of the returning ship.

"The Chevalier de la Luzerne and M. Marbois are in raptures with my son. They get him to teach them the (English) language. I found this morning the ambassador seated on the cushion in our state-room. M. Marbois in his cot on his left hand, and my son stretched out in his at his right. The ambassador reading out loud in Blackstone, and my son correcting the pronunciation of every word and syllable and letter. The ambassador said he was astonished at my son's knowledge; that he was a master of his own language, like a professor. M. Marbois said; 'your son teaches us more than you; he shows us no mercy; he pays us no compliments. We must have Mr. John.'"

After a residence of a few months at home, John Quincy Adams again went with his father to Europe, where he attended schools in France and Holland, and finally went to the University at Leyden. At the age of fifteen years he received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, and from that time to the end of his life he was seldom out of office more than a few months at a time. Returning to America, he completed his education at Harvard College, and, immdeiately after graduating, he began the study of the law in the office of a distinguished practitioner. With all the advantages of his father's celebrity, and his own recognized ability, it was only after practicing at the bar for four years that he earned money enough for his maintenance.

Meanwhile, he attracted attention by his contributions to the public press, in which he defended, with much vigor, the foreign policy of President Washington. General Washington was particularly susceptible both to the applause and to the censure of the press; and these articles gave him so much pleasure, that, in the year 1794, when Mr. Adams was but twenty-seven years of age, he appointed him Minister to Holland. This was the beginning of a long and successful diplomatic career. On the accession of his father to the Presidency, he was appointed Minister to Berlin, where he continued to reside until the election of Mr. Jefferson recalled him to his country.

Some men, without being dishonest, have a particular knack at changing their party opinions at precisely the moment when such a change will most promote their own advantage. No one has ever possessed this faculty in a more eminent degree than John Quincy Adams. Toward the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, he could not but be aware that there were only two courses open to a federalist; namely, to get into the republican party, or abandon all hope of further political employment. He sustained Mr. Jefferson on the embargo question against the majority of the people of New England. Inheriting an ample share of his father's habit of distrust, he went so far as to say President Jefferson, that, in his opinion, the federalists of New England were traitors to their country, and were prepared to assist Great Brittain in the design attributed to her of reconquering America. To persons unacquainted with the peculiar disposition of this family, such conduct could only appear in the light of carrying favor with power. In all probability, however, Mr. Adams as firmly believed this charge as the democrats of a later day believed in the charge of bargain and corruption against himself.

Mr. Madison rewarded his services to the republican party by nominating him as Minister to Russia: whence he came in 1814 to assist in negotiating peace between the United States and Great Britain. On his return, after an absence of eight years, he at once took possession of the office of Secretary of State, to which Mr. Monroe had appointed him, and which he held during the whole period, eight years, of President Monroe's service. It fell to his lot, as Secretary of State, to defend all the irregular proceedings of General Jackson in Florida, which he did as forcibly as though he really approved them—which, I happen to know, he did not. He also negotiated the treaty with Spain by which Florida was ceded to the United States.

In the Presidential campaign of 1824, the leading candidates were six in number; Crawford of Georgia, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and De Witt Clinton. The people failing to elect either of these gentlemen, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Through the influence of Mr. Clay, who had been for many years the admired and popular speaker of the House, General Jackson, who had received by far the greatest popular vote, was set aside and Mr. Adams was elected. It soon appeared, from the messages of the new President, that though he had joined the republican party, he was as truly a federalist in 1825 as he had been in 1800, when he was in full opposition to the republican party. I have read all the messages of all the Presidents of the United States, and in none of them is there such extravagant toryism as in the messages of John Quincy Adams. He verily seems to have thought that the government ought to do everything for the people, and the people everything for the government.

Swept from power in 1829, he went home to Massachusetts, to find the Northern people intensely excited by what is known as Anti-Masonry, which was caused by the mysterious disappearance of a young printer, who had betrayed the secrets, such as they are, of the Free-Masons. Mr. Adams, then sixty three years of age, threw himself into this movement, and came very near being elected Governor of Massachusetts by the Anti-Mason party. The same party elected him a member of the House of Representatives, in which he continued to serve for the remaining seventeen years of his life. Now it was that the heroic part of his life began. When the attempt was made to deprive the people of the right of petition, and to silence members of Congress on the great topic of the day, he led the Opposition to these iniquitous measures, and startled the country by the vigor of his eloquence in the midst of a storm of obloquy.

On the 21st of February, 1848, while sitting in his usual seat in the House of Representatives, he was suddenly deprived of the power of speech and motion by a kind of paralysis, of which he had had some experience previously. He was conveyed insensible to the Speaker's room, where he lingered for nearly two days, never regaining the possession of his senses, though occasionally uttering incomplete or incoherent words. The last words uttered by him, of which he knew the meaning, were:

"This is the last of earth; I am content."

It was the habit of this able and eminent man, during the whole of his long life, to record the events of every day in a diary. This is still preserved; and I am informed, that the time is not very distant when the most material and interesting parts of it will be given to the public. The only child of Mr. Adams who survived him, was Charles Francis Adams, now sixty years of age, and till recently Minister of the United States at the British Court, an office first filled by his grandfather just after the revolutionary war. Two members of this family have occupied the Presidential chair, and many things less unlikely have occurred than that a third of the name should fill the office.

WAYS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.—Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.

Building on the "air-tight" principle.

Leading a life of enfeebling stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading trashy novels.

Going to balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then go home through the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven by nine bed-rooms.

Surfeiting on hot and very highly stimulating suppers.

Eating without time to masticate the food.

Allowing love of gain to so absorb our minds as to leave no time to attend to our health.

Gormandizing between meals.

Giving way to fits of anger.

Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves when a simple disease first appears.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORTH OF MEN AND OF THINGS.

A policy of productive industry that is ruled by prices—that would limit a whole people to the products which they can make cheaper than another or any other with whom they can exchange, may seem theoretically true; but it unfortunately attaches itself so closely to the consideration of things, that it wholly overlooks the men for whom these things are made. The question of human welfare is not quite covered by the price of the things that men eat and wear. Men are not made for products, but products for men. Or, if price must run all through the argument, we ask leave to suggest that men shall be treated as having value, and that in proportion to quality—just like other *things*. They have bones and muscles that are hired or rented; whose use is bought and sold in every field and workshop. The men differing from things in respect that it is a legitimate object to produce the cheapest things, for that makes the mastery of men over things, while on the other hand it is the main object in the production and growth of men to make constant increase of their value. Low-priced things, but high-priced men.

Now, if any difference in the value of men can be made by different modes of training and treating them, the choice should be to make them dearest, in all senses of the word. A cheap slave used to bring about a thousand dollars in our market; some, however, went above two thousand. Why this difference? The one had more and better productive power than the other. The one was a stupid field hand, needing a driver; the other was a mechanic—skill and strength against unskilled strength. We have even known other qualities to have value in the market—for instance, a slave blacksmith in Greenbrier County, Virginia, who was a first-rate workman, was advertised as scrupulously honest and unaffectedly pious, and his master invoiced these virtues as worth a surplus price. He got three thousand dollars for him. Yes, one man may be worth more money to anybody, to the world, and to himself than another; and that man will be found a producer of greater values than the other. He will be a cheapener of highest priced things, but never of things of the lowest value. Inventors in the arts, discoverers in the sciences, educators, and improvers of men generally, are of this high-priced class of laborers. They could drive oxen and dig potatoes as well as others, but they can do better.

The total of the occupations of a people are all capable of higher things, and better for themselves and for all men, than confining themselves to the cheapest commodities which they can produce, and surrendering all other forms of labor to another people, simply because that other people's work is relatively cheap in money price. In some departments of labor, more mind is worked into muscle than in others. Some workshops are the best schools in the world, and turn out the best scholars; that is, the highest-priced men.

Then, again, there are many people of a high possible value, who cannot work at cheap things at all. There are a *great* many of these. Women, for instance, are very unfit for hod-carrying or ox driving; and all such persons, embracing half-grown persons of both sexes, all women, and a good half of the men of every country, physically disqualified for drudging—the special work of new countries—are thrown into the supported classes by this policy of cheap commodities or, are dreadfully cheapened themselves, by being limited and compelled into submission to the cheap trade policy.

Brains and hearts, hopes and aspirations, ought to be taken into account in projecting a system of industry for a nation. Provision for the highest development should be made, and this requires that every worker should be invited by higher reward to move constantly toward higher and better forms of labor. For these higher forms of work are worth infinitely more than any difference of market price of commodities can measure, to the individual and to the country. Every higher stage is better than the next below it, for giving value to men, which is the thing to be accomplished.—*National American.*

THE VALUE OF SKILLED LABOR.

It is unpleasant to read in our daily journals of the destitution among our laboring classes because of the lack of work. Yet it is the fact that thousands are actually suffering for want of employment, and still it is no less the fact that skilled labor is in as great demand now as ever. The thorough master of his business, unless that business is entirely prostrated, will never find himself, for any long time, unemployed, if he desires employment. If a workman at any business—mechanical or intellectual—is not a competent worker the place he desires will be sure to be filled by his superior, the master of his business. Men, like the particles of fluids, must find their level, and neither can rise above it without outside aid. The man in any business whose sole use and value is to fill a hole accidentally left open, does not amount to much. He only is valuable whose services are eagerly sought, and, being secured, are retained. When the employer seeks the worker it may be considered that the latter is worth the seeking; but there are thousands who might be sought, but who never would take the trouble to make themselves worth the seeking. These "slumps" of mechanics, making pretense to a name to which they have no right, are stumbling blocks in the way of really worthy men. We speak not of the apprentice and learner who have never had a sufficient opportunity to acquire a full knowledge of their business, but of those who, being either unfitted by taste or talent for their chosen business, look upon it solely as a means of earning their bread and butter and never imagined such a thing as enthusiasm or interest in their work. Such men, even in the best of times, are suffered and borne with, rather than valued in the shop. They may do the work set before them, but never care enough about its character when finished or their own reputation as workmen to take care and pains, use thought and brains, as well as muscle, in its prosecution. Being only automatons—breathing machines—their places are filled by work *men* as soon as business becomes slack.

Yet it is not difficult for the worker to arrive at the head of his profession, whatever it may be, if first he has any aptitude and taste for it. All that is needed is application and an interest in his work. It may take years to accouplish the result, but the time will have been profitably spent. Once a workman, in the highest sense of the term, his future is secure. His efforts will be appreciated and his proper position assured on a very brief trial, even by a stranger.

These remarks apply equally well to those who live by their brain rather than their muscle; many a so called editor is such simply by the circumstance that no proper man has found and occupied the position assumed by him who cannot properly fill it. And possibly there is no more bare faced assumption of responsibilities and duties for which the pretender is totally unfitted than that of some would be literary people; yet the mechanical branches of industry are thronged with such apologies for workmen; men who have no love for their work, no respect for themselves, and no regard for the interests of their employers. Such men should turn their attention to work requiring scarcely more brains than that of the ox.

The skilled workman is to be envied. He knows his own value, and feels thereby a pride in his business and a respect for himself. He is, in a measure, independent for his services are needed and will always receive their full market value. It is better to be a thorough workman in the lowest branch of mechanical business than a mere hanger on in a popular or genteel occupation. Will our young men and mechanics consider this matter?—*Scientific American.*

THE PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

Not long ago an editor in the northern part of the State of New York told his son, about eleven years old, that he would whip him in the course of a few hours, and locked him in an upper room until he had leisure to do so. When the boy heard the father coming, he became so alarmed that he jumped out of the window and broke his neck. About a year ago a mother punished her little daughter, about eight years, by shutting her up in a dark closet; the child became so frightened that convulsions were induced, which resulted in death. In another case of similar character, the result was still more calamitous, for the child became epileptic and so remained for a long life afterward. The object of parental correction should be the ultimate good of the child; and to make it effective.

1. The character of the punishment should be according to the disposition and temperament of the child.

2. The punishment be in proportion to the nature of the offence.

3. The punishment should be inflicted with the utmost self-possession; for if done in a towering passion it takes the character of revenge; the child sees it and resists it with defiance, stubbornness, or with a feeling of being the injured or oppressed party.

4. Punishment should never be threatened, for one of two results, both unfortunate are certain; either the promise will not be kept, and the child lose confidence in parental assertions; or the child's mind, dwelling upon what is expected, suffers a lengthened torture, imagination always aggravating the severity of the chastisement, and the child gradually learns to startle at every event which is likely to usher in the correction, and the foundation is laid for that fearfulness of the future which is the bane of all human happiness; and in some cases the severity of the expected suffering looms up so largely under the influence of a distempered imagination, as in the case of the editor's child, that suicide is considered the lesser evil. It is nothing less than a savage barbarity for any parent to hold the mind of a child in a state of terrorism for a single hour, let alone for days and weeks.

5. Never correct a child by scolding, admonition, or castigation, in the presence of any other person whatever. It is an attack on its self esteem, which provokes resistance and passion. Let grown persons recollect how ill they bear even deserved reproof in the presence of others.

6. Never punish a child twice for one offence; it is a great injustice, a relic of barbarism, and always discourages or hardens. Make each settlement final in itself, and don't be forever harping on what is past.

7. Punishment should not be effected in any case without placing clearly before the child's mind the nature of the aggravation, and that the sole design of the chastisement or reproof is his present and future welfare.

8. In all cases where punishment is decided upon, it should be prompt, or deferred, according to the degree of aggravation or palpable wrong. It is almost always better to defer it, but in such cases threaten nothing, say nothing; do nothing which indicates in the slightest degree that anything is to come. And when the time does come, do not alarm the child with any show of preparation, but gradually and affectionately bring up the whole matter; place it in its true, just, and clear light, and act accordingly; and always, as much as possible, appeal to the child's conscience, to its sense of right, to its magnanimity, to its benevolence towards man, and gratitude towards God.—*Hall's Journal.*

STARVED TO DEATH.

In the autumn of 1846, a party of emigrants, left Independence, Missouri, to make the trip to California, overland. Many of them passed on and arrived at their destination before the winter commenced; but a party, under the lead of Captain Donner, numbering eighty persons, including women and children, travelled at their leisure, and turned off from the accustomed track, to see, to explore, and to make the most of the trip, thereby not reaching the pass of the Sierra Nevada until the last of October. They found the pass so blockaded by snow as to be impassable; and here, near the beautiful Truckee Lake, alias, Donner Lake, they encamped for the night. Next morning they awoke to find that several feet of snow had fallen while they rested, and that still it snowed. They erected cabins, and made preparations to spend the winter here. Their cattle had strayed away, and by reason of the deep snow, they could get no trace of them. The snow fell rapidly, and their case was well nigh a hopeless one. With little to sustain life, no habitation within hundreds of miles, and with mountains of snow around them, nothing more desolate can well be conceived. Still, there were heroic Christians among the number, who repined not, but earnesty and persistently prayed for deliverance from what daily threatened to become to them a living tomb. I have seen stumps on the site of their encampment, from which they cut trees for fuel; and these stumps were *from fifteen to twenty feet high*, so *very* deep was the snow.

Parties were sent to push through, if possible, and gain relief. Many of these parties were lost entirely, and others were greatly reduced by starvation and exposure. At last a party of fifteen—eight men, four brave-hearted women, and two Indians—set out, and after untold suffering, eight of them reached a settlement on Bear Creek. The other seven, among whom were the two red men, had perished, and their bodies been consumed for food by their comrades. For several of the last days, the undaunted eight had subsisted upon bits of leather taken from their boots. Of this number was a Mr. White, who hastened back to the relief of his wife and child, accompanied by men and supplies from the settlement. But, in his absence, both had died. We saw their place of rest, and from the grave of the mother picked some fragrant sweetbriars that had been planted there by the hand of affection.

Mr. Donner was unable to be moved; he urged his wife to leave him, but she declined. One Reseberg insisted on remaining; and when the second rescue party arrived, he was the only one living. Mr. Donner had died, and it was generally believed that Reseberg had killed Mrs. Donner. He had some of her flesh boiling in a kettle, and looked like a wild man.

The Donner party consisted of about eighty, only forty of whom remained to tell the heart-rending tale of this terrible winter. Two of Mr. Donner's children—a son and a daughter—are now living. Mary Donner, the daughter, was a schoolmate of one of my intimate friends, and from her I learned much of this story.—*New York Ledger.* M. L. F.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.—A Western pastor having written a reply to some malignant newspaper attacks, sent it to a friend to be submitted to Dr. Wayland for his advice. The doctor read the article, considered it for a few moments, and said, in substance, 'Tell brother—to take no notice of the attacks. A man's *character* will take care of his *reputation*, and he need not fear the malicious attacks of his enemies. It is never well for a man publicly to vindicate himself from charge which the whole tenor of his life contradicts. Those who know the man do not need the vindication, and those who don't know him will not care enough about it to read what he may write." Our ministering friend said he had lived long enough to be more thankful than he could express for the advice then given.

EACH true Christian is a night traveler his life his walk. Christ his way and heaven his home; his walk painful, his way is perfect, his home pleasing. I will not loiter, lest I come short; I will not wander, lest I come wide of home; but be content to travel hard and be sure I walk right; so shall my safe way find its end at home, and my painful walk make my home welcome.

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL GRANT.

"A Woman" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Ashland, Pa., the following stories about General Grant:

In the winter of 1862-3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long, weary marching and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso House. One morning Mrs. Grant came in the ladies' parlor, very much depressed, and said the medical director had just been to see Mr. Grant, and thought he would not be able to go any further if he did not stimulate. Said she: "And I cannot persuade him to do so; he says he will not die, and he will not touch a drop upon any consideration." In less than a week he was on board the advance boat on the way to Vicksburg.

"Again, a few months after, I was on board the headquarters boat at Milliken's Bend, where quite a lively gathering of officers and ladies had assembled. Cards and music were the order of the evening. General Grant sat in the ladies' cabin, leaning upon a table covered with innumerable mapsand routes to Vicksburg, wholly absorded in comtemplation of the great matter before him. He paid no attention whatever to what was going on around, neither did any one dare to interrupt him. For hours he sat thus, until the loved and lamented McPherson stepped up to him with a glass of liquor in his hand, and said; "General, this won't do; you are injuring yourself; join with us in a few toasts, and throw this burden off your mind." Looking up and smiling, he replied: "Mac, you know your whiskey won't help me to think; give me a dozen of the best cigars you can find, and, if the ladies will excuse me for smoking, I think by the time I have finished them I shall have this job pretty nearly planned." Thus he sat; and when the company retired, we left him there, still smooking and thinking, not having touched one drop of liquor.

"When the army lay around Vicksburg during that long siege, the time that tried men's souls, I watched every movement it was possible for me to do, feeling almost certain that he would eventually succumb to the custom, alas! too universal among the officers. I was in company with a gentleman from Chicago, who, while calling upon the General, remarked, "I have some very fine brandy on the boat, and if you will send an orderly with me to the river I will send you a case or two." "I am greatly obliged," replied the General, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and though I know I shall win, I know I must do it with a cool head. Send all the liquor you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think a little will hurt the poor fellows down there."

"At a celebration on the 22d February before the surrender of Vicksburg, while all around were drinking toasts in sparkling champaigne, I saw General Grant push aside a glass of wine, and, taking up a glass of Mississippi water, with the remark. "This suits the matter in hand; drink to the toast, 'God save us Lincoln and liberty; let us fight for both.'"

ANECDOTES OF BEN. WADE.

The following we derive from a prominent citizen of Jefferson, a fellow church member with Joshua R. Giddings, and they are authentic:

About the time Mr. Wade opened a law office in Jefferson, a traveling preacher stopped at that village and delivered a lecture on the sinfulness of slavery. Mr. Giddings and the pastor of the church, of which he was a member, deemed this highly wicked and incendiary. And to counteract any evil which the abolition lecture might have done, these two men drew up a plan for a society which was to hold stated "meetings for the purpose of proving the divinity of slavery from the Bible. In canvassing for members to search the Scriptures for this purpose, they called at Wade's office, who, after hearing them patiently, remarked: "If I was an infidel, and thought it desirable to make the people believe the Bible a fable, I would begin not by openly discrediting it, but I would organize just such societies as you propose, and set out to prove that the God of the Bible was a being that sanctioned slavery and all its iniquities."

The pastor spent a few moments in deep thought, and exclaimed: "You are right, Mr. Wade; I now see this thing in a different light; I will have nothing further to do with it." Not long after this the scales fell from Mr. Gidding's eyes, and he, too became an apostle of liberty.

While Wade and Giddings were law partners, they sold a horse to a preacher and took his note. Mr. G. made the trade, and drove a hard bargain, although he belonged to the same church with the preacher. They shortly after dissolved partnership and divided the notes, Mr. G. assorting them out, and somehow the poor and doubtful were counted into Mr. W.'s half. Mr. W. made no objection to this, doubtless thinking this would afford a good opportunity to exercise some of that large hearted practical benevolence for which he is noted. The preacher's note fell to Mr. Wade, and when it came due he was informed by Mr. G. that Mr. W. had bought the note. On calling to pay it, Mr. Wade asked him how much money he had, and was informed "just enough to pay this note and get back home on." Mr. Wade replied, "well, in the first place, had I been selling the horse, my conscience would not have allowed me to exact of you more than he was worth, and in the second place, you preachers have a hard time of it, and I am the last man that would have a desire for your money. Here is your note, I make you a present of it." The minister was affected to tears, and remarked to a brother member shortly after, while relating the occurrence, "that man's rough exterior covers a noble heart."—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

YOUNG UNMARRIED LADIES OF ITALY.

The idea of a girl in Italy is indissolubly connected with that of being devoid of all moral sense, infallibly preferring wrong to right, and who can only be kept from harm and evil by the most incessant watchfulness. A mother's whole maternal duties toward her daughter seem considered in Italy to be comprehended in the one act of vigilance.

"My daughter has never been, since she was nine years old, for more than twenty minutes out of my sight," said an Italian countess, boastfully; and by this declaration she appeared to think that she merited to take rank in the world's esteem with the mother of the Gracchi.

A girl belonging to the upper ranks of life in Italy is practically a prisoner until she marries. The girl belonging to the humbler classes of society shares also, in a great degree, in the same restrictions on her libertv. The grown-up daughter of a woman keeping a lodging-house in Florence could not profit by my offer to take her to see the ceremony of the "Lavanda" at the Pitti Palace, solely because she was unable to procure a proper escort to accompany her in a ten minutes' walk through the best part of the town, to the place where I resided. A work girl going to her employer's house has to provide herself with some companion; and in emergencies I have sometims seen a little child do duty as duenna for the occasion. In the country the same rule prevails; no peasant girl is ever alone; and equally in the higher as in the lower classes of society would any infringement of the social code, in this respect, be fatal to matrimonial expectations. Under these circumstances, the proceedings of unmarried English ladies excite the wonder and envy of their sex in Italy. Often have I been amused at the way in which the most common-place exploits have been magnified into heroic actions; and not unfrequently did I find myself elevated to the dignity of a heroine, when utterly unconscious that I had in any way merited the name assigned me.—*From a Lady's Journal.*

A VERY OLD LADY.

I recollect returning from school one evening when a child, and finding myself, as I entered the "door-yard," at home, in the midst of a group of visitors, who were taking leave of the family. A very old lady, in a neat black "scoop-shovel" bonnet, was leaning on the arm of her daughter, who was also an aged woman. Several others were standing about—my own dear old grandmother among the rest—and all of them seemed to be old enough to be daughters of Methuselah.

I stood peering at them curiously, sunbonnet in hand, when the very old lady came slowly toward me.

"How old are you, little girl?" she asked.

"Six years old."

"Are you? I was six years old a hundred years ago."

How I started and looked up wonderingly under the deep black bonnet. She smiled as she added, "My dear child, I am a hundred years older than you are;" and as she kissed my forehead, and laid her thin hand tenderly on my bare head, I felt even then that it was a benediction.

How honored we all felt by her presence! No one else was spoken of for a week; and we children all felt that it would be very Pleasant to live a hundred years longer, and to be still good-natured, and have everybody very proud of us. Let me live to an old age, but let me not outlive the free use of all my faculties, should be the prayer and aspiration of every child. Let us point him to that goal and bid him seek to win the race. Heaven often forces us to answer our own prayers; and we must undoubtedly do so in this case, or they will remain unanswered. We ought to live for old age just in the spirit we are constantly exhorted to live for heaven, that is, to think of it, take measures to attain it, and provision for it.

I do not mean merely the laying up of "much goods" for the "many years." An honest old age has a right to be independent, and to be no more cumbered with "much serving." It often needs change. Let the old man be free to leave his home occasionally, and with his old wife, hand in hand, let him go travelling to see the world and enjoy it. They may thus add years to their length of days, much to their stock of happiness, and more still to their vigor and restoration of their decaying faculties. After three score years and ten of robust work, either with brains or hands, society owes the veteran a competence, and every rational enjoyment it will proc

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Bedford County will meet in their several election districts on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House at Bedford on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868.

Two delegates will be elected from each election district.

This Convention will offer nances for the following offices: Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the Legislature, and nominate a county ticket to be supported by the Republican party of the County, at the coming election. A County Committee will also be formed for the coming year, besides other important business that may come before the Convention.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y. Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

IMPEACHMENT.

Elsewhere will be found the details, at length, of the vote upon the 11th article of Impeachment, as developed on last Saturday. As will be seen, it was lost by a single vote, and that the vote upon the other articles, has been deferred until Monday the 26th, inst. This adjournment was necessary in view of the sick Senators in attendance, who could not have remained in attendance until the vote would have been reached upon all the articles, which would have taken at least eight or ten hours, and the fact that a number of Senators and Representatives, desired to attend the Chicago Convention. The Senators who betrayed the Republican party were Trumbull of Illinois, Fessenden of Maine, Henderson of Missouri, Grimes of Iowa, Ross of Kansas, Fowler of Tennessee and Van Winkle of West Virginia. These gentlemen, for reasons best known to themselves, saw fit to enter into a conspiracy to defeat a great remedial measure, which was instituted to remove a man from the position of Chief Magistrate, who had abused the trust reposed in him, after they had, by their votes and their actions, time and again, so declared. Their attempted justification, up to this time, is not satisfactory, and the country will hold them to a strict accountability for their treachery.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention assembled on last Wednesday. Up to the time we go to press we are not informed in regard to its action. But no one doubts for a single moment that Gen. U. S. Grant will be nominated by acclamation, or on the first ballot. The Vice Presidency is somewhat in doubt. The latest intelligence indicates that the contest will be between Wade and Colfax. We are glad to know that the contest is between two men of no doubtful record. The country will do honor to itself by honoring either of them. It may be that the contest may wax too warm and a compromise candidate may be selected. If this should be the case save us from any man who has not the backbone of Stanton. Vice-Presidents are dangerous things in a political point of views.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

It will be seen, by reference to another column, that the Chairman of the Republican County Committee has issued a call for the Annual Republican County Convention, to suggest the names of persons for Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the General Assembly, and to place in nomination a Republican County Ticket to be supported by the Republican party in this County, and to select a new County Committee; to be held on the 9th of June, proximo. The time intervening between the issuing of this call and the time fixed for the selection of delegates is very short. The Committee was, no doubt, actuated by a desire to bring about as speedy an organization, after the Chicago Convention, as possible. This is exceedingly wise, as we cannot get the canvass under way any too soon. Again, had the Convention been called a few weeks later, our farming population would be so closely engaged with their pursuits, that they could not give the matter that attention, which the selection of delegates to hold a Convention should have. But as it is, will that attention be given to it that is requisite to insure a proper expression of the great body of the Republicans of this county? This is the all important question.

We very frequently hear men complain that the right men are not placed in nomination, and that Conventions disregard the wishes of the people in the adoption of unwholesome measures, yet these grumblers have not done a single iota to bring about a different result. The only way for these fault-finders to do, and their name is legion, is to attend the delegate elections and see that good, reliable and sound men are nominated and elected for delegates. As it now is, the majority of our substantial and reliable citizens, seldom attend delegate elections, and have no hand whatever in the selection of persons to represent their views; and those who have little or no interest at stake, who care only for self, are allowed to select the delegates, who, very likely, belong to the same class. Then if the right men have not been nominated, and the views of the responsible part of the community have not been represented, who are to blame? Common sense will answer the question.

We know, very well, that there is a vast amount of imposition in the delegate system, and do not mean to be understood as justifying it. Far from it. It is emphatically anti-Republican, and the only wonder is that it has been tolerated so long, and the sooner it is discarded, and a better system inaugurated, the better it will be for all parties. We have known men to have received special instructions, perhaps without a dissenting voice, who, upon the assembling of the Convention, have been approached by those who make it a business to wheedle men into the support of their pet candidate, and induced to disregard their instructions. Here is where the politician comes into play and wins victories. What does he care who is nominated for Congress? Not a straw, likely after the nomination, which he has purchased, is made, he can not control three opposition votes in favor of it. This is more likely to be the case than otherwise. We candidly believe the delegate system to be the fruitful source of bribery and corruption, which can only be remedied by a system which will permit every man to cast his ballot for the man who, he thinks, would be the man for the place, and that ballot should count one in the aggregate towards his nomination. Of course a system of this kind would have to be regulated by some well defined rules, so as to make it work harmoniously.

Until such a system is adopted—a system which will not take from the hands of the many and put into the hands of the few—our Republican friends are earnestly urged to attend the delegate elections, and see that the most responsible men in the different districts are selected for delegates, and then we have no fear that they will fail to put good men on the ticket. The time is very short. Act immediately.

THE CAUSE OF INDIVIDUAL TREACHERY TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Lord Bacon somewhere has said, "ambitious men, if they find the way open for their rising, and still get forward, they are rather busy than dangerous; but, if they be checked in their desires, they become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye, and are best pleased when things go backward." If this eminent philosopher had lived in the year A. D. 1868, instead of several hundred years previously, and had been closely scrutinizing the actions of men, during the trial of Andrew Johnson for "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," he could not have laid down the rule of human conduct, as regards the actions of ambitious men, as a class, more clearly than he did in the above quoted memorable words. The persons to whom we allude, are the men who, on more than one occasion, signified their approval of the very measures which were adopted to bring a usurping President to Justice, and after having given their unqualified approval of the extreme measures inaugurated, found that they could not further their own selfish purposes, their own advancement, and rather than see others advance, they determined to pull down the pillars of the temple of their friends and partizans, and bury all in one common ruin.

It has been the great misfortune of the Republican party to be weighed down with ambitious men, whom it has delighted to honor, and for trusting too confidingly in them, it has "paid dearly, very dearly for the whistle." It has been more unfortunate, in this respect, than any other party that has existed previously to it. This can only be attributed to the fact, that in a few years after its organization, it became the leading, triumphant party of the country, and those who were ever seeking place, vaulted on to it, in expectation of reaping a rich harvest of office, which they could not do in any of the old organizations. The Republicans, we mean the original Republicans, those who had the manliness and courage to announce their principles to the world without "fear, favor or affection," were glad to receive them as acquisitions to the hosts of freedom, and in hundreds of instances, they stood aside and made room for the elevation of these ambitious newcomers. No set of men have been so shamefully neglected as those who first flung the banner of Fremont to the breeze. They were the pioneers of a new movement, and made it respectable, but they were to enjoy a very few of its rewards. There is hardly a corporals guard of those live men in the country to-day, who are received as Representative Republicans. Almost all positions of profit are filled with men who cursed and denounced the Republicans as a "Negro Party," until it became the winning party, and then they swallowed the Negro as readily as a hawk would swallow a fish. These are general facts, and it is in this light we speak of them, and we leave it to the experience of the country to say whether we are not correct.

Two great evils have resulted from this, which can alone explain the misfortunes of the Republican party. First, leading original Republicans have been compelled to stand aside to make room for those who have thrust themselves into the party, and they have felt the injustice of this preferment and have become soured, and eventually not standing up to the work, according to a standard fixed by those who displaced them, they have been unceremoniously kicked out of the party, and of course they have used all their endeavors to destroy it; and, secondly, those who have scrambled into the party, at the eleventh hour and been elevated to place, finding they cannot secure further elevation, face about and kick the men who were stupid enough to elevate them, and endeavor to draw the party down with them in their fall.

If the Republican party will learn wisdom from this, the experience will not be too dearly purchased, but if it will go on in the same manner, as it has done heretofore, it cannot be many years until it must give way to some more prudent organization. The admonitory words of Lord Bacon, when speaking of ambitious men, are: "Let states choose such ministers as are more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon bravery."

LAST Saturday was a day of considerable interest, all parties desired to know what would be the upshot of Impeachment. The Republicans were nervous and the Democrats in doubt; though the latter appeared to have less at stake than the former, and consequently had the advantage. When the announcement of the vote was received, the Democrats jeered us considerably, and demonstrated, that if they did care very little for the fate of Andrew, that the Republican party had been defeated in one of its great objects, and therefore they had a right to be jubilant. However, when they came to realize that they had won the elephant, they were sorely troubled to know what to do with him, and they, no doubt, bitterly cursed his luck in their hearts. Whatever might be the result of impeachment, they saw in it very little comfort for the Democratic party; and much less in Andy's acquittal than in his conviction.

WE learn that our neighbor of the *Gazette*, B. F. Meyers, Esq., is to become the editor and proprietor of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, about the first of June. We congratulate our cotemporary upon his good fortune in securing the control of the leading central Democratic organ in the State, and though we set up no pretensions to prophesy, we plainly predict that he will make it one of the first Democratic papers in the country. Since there will be Democratic papers, we know of no one who can find more plausible sophistry for the support of the Democratic party, than our neighbor. We wish him abundant pecuniary success, and as for his politics, we hope they may only work the political disconfiture of himself and friends. "This and nothing more."

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Hopewell—A Furnace to be erected at Riddlesburg—Operations Already Commenced—Prospect of the Valley,—&c., &c.

HOPEWELL, PA., May 18, 1868.—*Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz.*—GENTS:—In a communication addressed to you, several months since, calling your attention to the natural adaptation of this valley to the manufacturing of Iron, with "Broad Top coal" as a fuel, I asserted that all that was necessary to accomplish so desirable an object, would be to acquaint capitalists with the undeveloped mineral wealth of this region. I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that a company of practical iron manufacturers, of New York, at the head of which stands the Hon. William Kelley, of Rhinebeck, New York, and Judge Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, (whose *cannon, bearing his name, talked so effectually to the rebels during our recent struggle for the life of this nation*), has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing pig metal, with Broad Top coke, at Riddlesburg, two miles east of this place. They have already commenced operations, preparatory to the erection of the Furnace which is to be 60 feet high, with 14 feet boshes, and it is the intention of the company to have the Furnace in operation the coming fall. If this Furnace proves to be a success, of which I think there can not be a reasonable doubt, I venture the prediction, that in the course of a very few years, you will not hear of the shipment of iron ore, from the mines of this region, a distance of 200 miles, by railroad, as is now the case, at a cost of transportation of $4 per ton, but you will see this entire valley smoking with its own coal, smelting the iron ores and bringing in to practical use the untold wealth of this hitherto neglected region.

Very Truly Yours,
J. F. LOWRY.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE ON SATURDAY.

From a special despatch to the Phila. *Post*.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1868.

At eleven o'clock, on Saturday, nearly two thousand spectators looked down on the Senate floor, nervously, impatiently awaiting the hour when the final vote on the articles of impeachment was to be taken. At half past seven the Senate met. Nearly every bench was occupied, and when Mr. Conkling appeared, the Republicans took hope and consolation. Senator Howard was absent, but then Mr. Grimes was away too. Between half past eleven and twelve there was some dull, dry routine legislation, if the introduction of resolutions and land bills may be termed as such. At twelve o'clock, Benjamin F. Wade left the chair, and the Chief Justice took the vacated seat. He called the Senate to order as a court, and the sergeant-at-arms made the usual proclamation. Then the galleries were warned that if there was the slightest interruption they would be cleared. Senator Williams moved that the Court proceed to vote on the eleventh article first. Mr. Howard entered the Chamber at this time in evidently a very feeble condition, and the Republican impeachment ranks were full. Grimes was absent, but nobody missed him except the President's friends. The galleries were now hushed into breathless silence. The Secretary began to call the roll; it was the opening of the battle, the exchange of shots between the picket lines. Anthony (doubtful) at once put an end to all uncertainty as to his position by voting aye; it resulted 34 yeas to 19 nays. The vote was regarded generally as a measure of strength, though it in no way involved the question of guilt or innocence. The Chief Justice then rose and directed the Secretary to read the eleventh article. At the conclusion Mr. Chase again rose and read from a piece of paper: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is the respondent Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this article?" Mr. Anthony's voice faltered and his head trembled. Mr. Grimes was brought into the chamber at this time, and took a seat near the side door, here was another vote against conviction. Mr. Anthony stood while the question was being pronounced. All eyes were centered on him, and every neck was stretched to catch the first syllable upon which so much depended. Firmly and decidedly he answered "Guilty," and the first doubtful Senator was no longer doubtful. Then came the question again to Bayard, and the President got one ballot in his favor. It counted two, however, under the two-thirds rule. Buckalew followed on the same side. When the Chief Justice said "Mr. Senator Cameron," the venerable Senator rose promptly, but not so calm as he usually is. It was evident that now his earnestness had passed into excitement. Before Mr. Chase had completed the question, Mr Cameron was ready with his answer—"Guilty," he said, with an emphasis which showed that his heart was for conviction, and soon through the list to Fowler; here was the next doubtful man. He had a cringing, skulking kind of a manner. The Chief Justice put the question. He nervously rubbed his lips with his black gloved hand and answered in a totally indistinct voice. Sumner, two or three benches away, looked scornfully at him, and said, "We cannot hear the gentleman." He spoke a little more loudly, "Not guilty." It may be that at that moment he remembered his own words, "if we refuse to depose Andrew Johnson the blood of the loyal men plain in the South will be on our souls." When Ross was called on the excitement was intense. He had appeared excessively nervous and frightened all the morning, and was constantly busy in tearing white paper into small fragments, till the floor around him was like snow. "Not guilty," said Mr. Ross, and it was felt that Impeachment was dead on the eleventh article, for no one depended on the honesty of Van Winkle. Mr. Ross had reason for his fears, for I have it from the highest authority that on Friday night, at the conference at Senator Pomeroy's the renegade Senator from Kansas placed his name on the list and promised to vote for the second, third, fourth and eleventh articles. He had been brought over to the President on Saturday morning, and no man in the Senate was guilty of a more diliberate and cowardly treachery—he concealed his intentions up to the last moment. He says that he does not care to go back to Kansas. That impeachment is not abandoned the adjournment of the court to the 26th proves. After the defeat of the eleventh article, considered the strongest, the impeachers wanted time to consider, but it is probable now that the whole thing is dead. A vote will probably be taken on each article, and the men put on record, but the President is not likely to be removed.

The Board of Managers held a consultation last night, and were again this evening deliberating upon the course to be pursued in the investigation of the alleged bribery and corruption of Senators. A brother of Senator Ross was before them last evening, and it is asserted that they are on the track of some very important and startling transactions. They will have a meeting, to morrow for the examination of certain parties who made themselves particularly conspicuous during the trial in upholding the President's side of the case. Senator Fowler, who lived in the same house with Col. Forney, has changed his residence and gone over to a Copperhead hotel in Georgetown, where Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, roams. Mr. Henderson has also engaged rooms at the same hotel.

The defeat of the eleventh article has ceased to be the excitement of Washington. The talk to day is of the new party, of which it is said Chief Justice Chase is to be the leader and the candidate. These rumors are complicated with others which suggest that Mr. Chase and his friends are in treaty for the Democratic nomination. I give you these rumors simply as a report of what is going on in the Capital, not as facts for which I can vouch. This is what is said by the prominent Republicans. First the conspiracy on the part of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull & Co., includes not merely the defeat of impeachment, but of the Republican party and of the candidates of the Chicago Convention. So far as Mr. Chase is concerned, it is known, for he does not hesitate to say, that he holds that the Republican party has been led in a wrong direction, and that he has always been opposed to impeachment. He has not abandoned these principles, which he claims to be Republican. He believes in universal suffrage and in universal amnesty.

Within the last few days Mr. Chase has stated that if the Republican party should persist in its present path, a new party would inevitably be organized. That the Republican party is unlikely in the extreme to modify its policy, while Andrew Johnson is in power, must be plain to every one who knows the feeling of the people and of Congress. It is logical to believe that the new organization will be effected. Besides this it is certain that Messrs. Trumbull, Fessenden, Henderson, and their fellows, will never again be trusted by the party they have betrayed. The Chicago Convention will deal with them as deserters. These gentlemen having been turned out of the Republican party, with little hope of getting into the Democratic, will naturally desire to make a political purgatory of their own. Mr. Trumbull expects to carry a large portion of the vote of Illinois. With him Mr. Fessenden has great faith in his influence over Maine, and Mr. Henderson has openly expressed his conviction that the defeat of impeachment would be enthusiastically received by the people. They will cheerfully unite with any effort to make a conservative party which shall be in the control of the old established office holders. The young aspiring souls of the Republican party, the leaders who within a few years have sprung from the people, are to be driven from power. The new party will not oppose the admission of the Southern States, in fact, they prefer them admitted immediately. They say that Mr. Chase will carry a very large part of the colored vote. The President, it is said, is to change his Cabinet and send in the names of some ex Republicans. Mr. Seward is to be retained. They count on him, Mr. Evarts, the New York Times and Evening Post to split up the Republican party in New York. Another of the reports is that the new party is simply a half-way house at which Mr. Chase may meet the Democratic party. Democrats of influence have declared in his favor, and have given it as their opinion that the Democratic party would accept universal suffrage if coupled with universal amnesty. But it is not generally believed that any of Mr. Chase's friends expect him to take the Democratic nomination or cherish the slightest idea that it would be offered him. But this subject is all that is talked of in Washington to day, and I have simply given you a summary of it all.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Vote—The 11th Article.—"Not Guilty."—Thirty-Five to Nineteen.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—As soon as the Court was organized for business they proceeded to vote upon the Eleventh Article, which reads as follows:—

That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did, heretofore, to wit:—On the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny, that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States. And in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterwards, to wit:—On the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, D. C., did, unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 20, 1868. And also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, Whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

The following was the vote in detail:—

GUILTY.

Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morton, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

NOT GUILTY.

Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, (Tenn.), Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers.

The vote stood 35 for conviction, and 19 for acquittal. So Andrew Johnson was acquitted on that article.

The Court then adjourned to May 26.

The Articles of Impeachment.

As the Senate votes separately on each of the eleven articles of impeachment, and the final judgment may not be given for some days, but meanwhile, during the inevitable discussions, rumors and speculations, with which society and the newspapers are filled, it is convenient to have the points of the indictment itself at hand.

Article I. That the President issued an order to remove Secretary Stanton, with intent to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Article II. That he by letter authorized Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, when there was no vacancy in that office, with intent to violate the same act.

Article III. That he so authorized Thomas to act as Secretary, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States.

Article IV. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and others, by intimidations and threats to hinder Mr. Stanton from holding his office as Secretary of War, thus violating the Constitution and the conspiracy act of July 31st, 1861, thus committing a high crime in office.

Article V. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and other persons unknown, to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act; and, in pursuance of this conspiracy, attempted to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding his office of Secretary of War, thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article VI. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, contrary to the Conspiracy act, and with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act; thus committing a high crime in office.

Article VII. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act; thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article VIII. That he delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, with intent unlawfully to control the military appropriations, in violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure-of-Office act; and so committed a high misdemeanor in office.

Article IX. That on February 22d last he instructed Major General Emory that that part of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all orders of the President and War Department relating to military operations shall be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional, and tried to induce Emory to violate it, by receiving orders directly from the President; with the further intent to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, and to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Article X. That he delivered inflammatory and scandalous harangues, at various times, to bring contempt upon Congress. In this charge, specification first quotes a speech at Washington, August 18th, 1866; about a body "hanging on the verge of the government."

Specification second: The Cleveland speech of September 3d, 1866—Your Congress that is trying to break up the government," etc.

Specification third: The St. Louis speech of September 8, 1866—"If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips?" &c. These speeches are charged as a high misdemeanor in office.

Article XI. that he declared in a public speech in Washington, August 18, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional Congress of the United States, but a Congress of part of the states; thus denying the validity of their legislation, except so far as he chose to approve it; and in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, by unlawfully contriving means of preventing Edwin M. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, when the Senate had refused to concur in his suspension; and also attempted to prevent the execution of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867 (as in Article 9); and also of the act of March 2, 1867, "for the more efficient government of the rebel states;" thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Bill for the Admission of Southern States.

The following bill reported by Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, to admit the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress was passed by the House by a vote of 108 yeas to 35 nays on Wednesday the 14th inst:

"A BILL *to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress:*

"Whereas, the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled 'An act for the more efficient goverment of the rebel states,' passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, formed constitutions of state government which are republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at elections held for the ratification or rejections of the same; therefore.

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as states of the Union, when the legislatures of said states, respectively, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions:

"That the Constitutions of said states shall never be so amended or changed, as to deprive any citizens or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said Constitutions, respectively, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have duly been convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crimes in said states, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the legislature of either of said states, by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act, by the president of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such state.

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification, by the legislatures of said states, respectively of article 14th of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress."

Action of the General Conference on Impeachment.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, now in session in Chicago, the Rev. Bishop Simpson said that he had no right to make a motion, but the Bishop felt that the Conference occupied an unpleasant position in reference to a matter brought up yesterday. It was found that action may be construed directly opposite to what the Conference intended. He thought that the Conference should not place themselves in a doubtful position, and he would suggest the following resolutions:—

Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States the most important question which has ever engaged its attention: and

Whereas, The evidence and pleading in this case have fully opened before the people, so that all may form an enlightened opinion: and

Whereas, We are deeply impressed that upon its rightful decision will largely depend the safety and prosperity of the nation as well as the religious privilege of our ministers and members in many parts of the South, and

Whereas, Painful rumors are in circulation that, partly by unworthy jealousies and partly by corrupt influences, pecuniary and otherwise, most actively employed efforts are being made to influence the Senators improperly, and to prevent them from performing their high duty: therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby appoint an hour of prayer from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, to invoke the mercy of God upon our nation, and to beseech Him to save our Senators from errors, and to influence them that their decision shall be in truth and righteousness, and shall increase the security and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Rev. Mr. Blades, of Michigan, moved to reconsider the political resolutions of yesterday. Carried, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Dr. Harris moved that the vote on the resolutions just offered be taken without debate. Carried, and they were unanimously adopted with applause.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican State Central Committee met on Tuesday, at Philadelphia. The attendance was very large, only two of the most remote counties being unrepresented. George W. Hammersley was re-appointed clerk of the committee, to be assisted by J. R. M'Affee, Esq., of Westmoreland. Both these gentlemen are well acquainted with the politics of the State, and are well fitted to discharge the duties of their positions. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the members of the Republican State Central Committee, are fully convinced that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, with which he stands charged before the Impeachment Court, constituted in accordance with the laws of the country, and that the alarming state of affairs as they now seem to exist at Washington, demands an expression of opinion on the part of men of all parties who have the welfare of their country at heart; therefore, be it

Resolved, That profoundly impressed with the solemnity of the issue at Washington between Government and anarchy, unbridled usurpation and the supremacy of law, we but reflect the unanimous and earnest convictions of the faithful people of Pennsylvania, in demanding the conviction of Andrew Johnson, upon the grave charges preferred against him, by the people of the nation through their representatives, believing that there can be no peace, no safety, no respect for law, in a large portion of the Union while the apostate usurper remains in the Presidential chair.

About Locusts.

A correspondent of the Doylestown Democrat, who seems to be well, informed of the time of coming and the habits of the seventeen years' Locust, furnishes that paper with the following article on the subject, which may prove interesting to some of our young readers:

"Locusts make their appearance once in every seventeen years, the writer having had the opportunity of seeing them three times, viz: in 1817, 1834, and 1851, and out of curiosity the last time was led to watch their movements. As they appeared in 1851 they will appear again this year, about the 23d or 24th of May, or perhaps a few days sooner or later, owing to the state of the weather. They make their appearance one or two days sooner on the sunny side of a hill than on the north. They open a hole through the surface of the ground about two days before they come out. At the end of that time, in the afternoon, about an hour and a half or two hours before sunset, they make their appearance on the top of the ground, and the first thing they can reach, whether a brush, a tree, a stake, or even grass, or anything else strong enough to bear them, they climb up from one to two or even as high as twelve feet from the ground. As soon as they are satisfied as to the height they can go, they fasten their feet, and immediately begin to rupture on the back, a process which goes on very slowly. In about twenty-five minutes it works its head and six legs out of the shell; as soon as this is done it lets itself back, hanging at about right angles with its old shell, apparently almost dead, and so fatigued for a time as to be entirely unable to help itself. In this position it remains nearly an hour, until it has gained strength, when it reaches up, gets hold of its old shell with its two front feet, and draws itself up on the top of the shell, and at the same time draws out its hind parts. At from mere nothing, to their full size, which this moment its wings begin to grow or enlarge takes exactly ten minutes. They keep coming out of the ground, at the above named hours, every afternoon, and at no other time in the day, until about the 7th day of June, when no more leave the ground. In 1851, the writer observed an odd one leave the ground on the 18th day of June. They commence depositing their eggs in the bark or on the limbs of every kind of tree, except pine, cedar, or any of those that contain turpentine, from about the 15th to the 25th days of June. They will remain with us until about the first of July, when they die off and will not appear again until May, 1885. Locusts are now to be found in the ground from four to eight inches deep with their heads upward, preparatory to coming through the surface. They can only be found under trees that have stood seventeen years, or where timber stood at that time. There will be fewer locusts every time, they appear, on account of the scarcity of timber."

SCOFIELD—WOODWARD.—At the close of one of the fierce debates which now daily occur in Congress, Judge Woodward approached Judge Scofield, and said—"I *expect to live to see this Government fall to pieces.*" This was uttered with all the *hauteur* peculiar to Woodward. He spoke it like a fiat, and no doubt he expected at that instant to hear the crash of the dome of the capitol falling on the marble pavement beneath. The supercilious sympathizer with treason was regarded but an instant by Judge Scofield, who, glowing with indignation, at once scathingly replied to Woodward—"AND I, SIR, EXPECT TO LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN YOU ARE AN INMATE OF AN INSANE ASYLUM." Had lightning descended from the brilliant glass ceiling of the House and struck Woodward on the head, he would not have wilted sooner than he did beneath the electrical keenness of Scofield's retort.—*State Guard.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The receipts of customs from May 1st to 9th, inclusive, were $3,769,841.

THE Republican Convention of Colorado has instructed for Grant and Colfax.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district.

CAPITAL punishment has been abolished in Wisconsin, and the question is soon to be acted on in Minnesota.

THE Boston *Post* nominates Charles Francis Adams for Vice President on the Democratic ticket.

SPEAKER COLFAX made $10,000 from his lecture "Across the Continent," and his friends claim that it has secured him the Vice-Presidency.

Miscellaneous.

TO BUY CHEAP!

And get what you want, go to the

NEW BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. OSTER & CO.

NEW GOODS every week, and constantly on hand a large and attractive STOCK OF GOODS.
Bedford, Pa., May 8, 1868.

PEACHES.

Choice peeled and unpeeled

DRIED PEACHES,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR!

Fresh ground

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

constantly in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2mos.

JUST RECEIVED!

A large assortment of D. R. KING & CO'S. Ladies' Misses, and Children's

GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES,

made to order. Ladies call and see them. They speak for themselves.
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

BACON!

Choice Sugar Cured Bacon,

SHOULDERS, HAMS and DRIED BEEF,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES!

GRAIN CRADLES!

Hartley & Metzger are the ONLY AGENTS in Bedford Co., for the ORIGINAL GENUINE, GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES.

Persons needing cradles should call soon at HARTLEY & METZGERS, as the supply of "genuine Green Castles" is LIMITED.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $300,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

LET EVERY BODY wanting any thing in the Hardware line, call at HARTLEY & METZGERS, They have the largest stock of goods ever seen in a country store, and as they BUY FOR CASH—and many things direct from the manufacturers,—they CAN and DO sell at CITY PRICES. Give them a call.

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila

CHILDRENS WAGONS, Carts and wheelbarrows, Baskets of all kinds Rope and twine of all sizes.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED
THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with

GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.

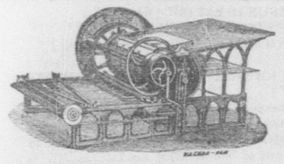
With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack or, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use: in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm to farm, to thrash grain, with more satisfaction than any other separator now in use, and why is it? Because this separator has a self regulating Blast, which prevents grain from blowing into the chaff, and also has a self regulating feeder to feed the cleaner and it has rollers and combs in the cleaner which prevents it from choaking. Why does this machine run so light, and give so little trouble? Because there is less friction in the Journals, and the rakes and fan are geered so that you have no trouble with Belts breaking and slipping, causing dust to fall into the wheat

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY, 22, 1868.

Local Affairs.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

BRICKS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of J. G. Fisher, inviting proposals for the manufacture of bricks for the new Poor House.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Hon. F. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for a copy of the Pamphlet Laws of the State, and our Representative, Hon. W. H. Koontz, for valuable documents.

G. A. R.—The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are requested to be present at their regular place of meeting, on Thursday evening. Important business will be transacted. Let *every* member be present.

DEATH OF DR. WM. H. WATSON.—It is with deep and painful emotions that we announce the death of Dr. Wm. H. Watson, of this place. He died on Wednesday morning, after an illness of three or four weeks. We will publish an extended notice of his death in our next.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.—The attention of our citizen soldiers is directed to orders, published elsewhere in to-day's issue, relative to the decorating of the graves of our heroic dead. We believe this to be but a just and fitting tribute to the memory of our fallen brave, and our soldier friends should see to it that the ceremony is made appropriate in every particular.

Look on this picture, and then on that."
Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elasticsteps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons. 2t

REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS.—Juliana street was made the scene of considerable excitement on Friday afternoon of last week, occasioned by the efforts of parties to remove, wholesale, the building lately occupied by G. H. Spang, Esq. After a great deal of labor and as much confusion, the building was got under way, and finally landed safely at the place of its destination, two squares distant. It required the united efforts of eleven horses and twice the number of men, to draw it over the ground.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.—We notice the following cases from Bedford county in the Supreme Court, which came up for argument last week:

Langdon *vs.* Fluck, Madara *vs.* Eversole, Raun *vs.* Fockler, Firmstone *vs.* Fink, Burk *vs.* Mock, Lingenfelter *vs.* Ritchey and Black *vs.* Tricker.

This is as respectable a list as we had in the Supreme Court from this county for some years. The case of Madara *vs.* Eversole is not ready for argument and will, very likely, be continued.

ABROAD FOR NEWS.—The Huntingdon *Globe* publishes the following news from this county. We do wish our friends would keep us posted in these things, that we may not be forced to go abroad for home news:

Mr. Noah Wigfield, of Bedford county, was killed by lightning on Saturday morning, a week ago. He was in his kitchen by the chimney, with his hat on, which was torn by the electric fluid, leaving a mark on the body of the deceased.

Over 50,000 bushels of wheat and rye were raised in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, last year. In addition there were large crops of corn, oats and hay.

A COMPLIMENT.—The following compliment to our late esteemed townsman is cut from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*:

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has been admitted to practice in the several courts of Dauphin county. Before he went into the army, Mr. Jordan was a leading lawyer in Bedford, and had a large practice in the adjoining counties. He is well read, an able advocate and a thorough business man. We have had the pleasure to be associated with him in other days, and from what we know of him we feel safe in predicting that he will be eminently successful when he returns to the practice, as he intends to do when his term of office expires. We understand he will locate permanently at Harrisburg.

THE REPUBLICAN BRASS BAND.—This organization is now preparing, by practice and otherwise, for the coming political campaign. The members of the Band deserve much credit for the service they have rendered the party formerly, and should now be encouraged in whatever they undertake for a more thorough organization of their body. They are greatly in need of two or three additional instruments, and should our friends be called upon to subscribe, we hope they will do so with deserving liberality. We understand the members intend uniforming themselves, should they receive sufficient encouragement to do so.

IMPORTANT.—*A fact for the People.*—It is the habit of some persons, both male and female, and of every grade in society, to use, as an article of dress, paper collars and cuffs. Now this is all very well as long as care is exercised in the selection of the article to be worn. In this, a great many display no judgment, and buy whatever article is offered them. This should not be. It is dangerous, and not at all economical. *The best should always be purchased.* In order to get the VERY BEST, we would refer our readers to the article manufactured by the Albany Linen & Paper Collar Company, of which H. F. Irvin has the largest and best stock in town. He has just received an endless variety of Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Neckties, &c. "And Harry sells cheap." Give him a call.

THE BOROUGH COMMON SCHOOLS.—The winter term of the Borough Common Schools ended on Thursday of last week. A picnic party made up of the scholars attendant upon school, constituted the closing exercises. A table was laid in the School Hall, and loaded down with eatables, supplied by the children, and to which guests and scholars, in proper time, did ample justice. Teachers and all indulged in the amusements and partook of the refreshments with a zest that showed a prevalence of good cheer and equally good appetites. A package containing samples of the feast found its way to our desk, and although we were somewhat disappointed in not having the pleasure of being present, (we were not invited!)—we can assure the donor, male or female, fair or otherwise, that we disposed of the remembrance in a style peculiar to a lover of "good things," and that we cherish feelings of profound gratitude toward the sender.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Several important changes, editorial and otherwise, have taken place among the newspapers published in the neighboring counties. Prominent we notice the retirement of James. Pott, Esq., from the editorial chair of the Fulton *Republican*, and the assumption of the same by Harry E. Shafer, Esq. Quite an improvement is visible in the face and appearance of the *Republican* since this event, and we hope our friend may be enabled to reap a rich reward for his labors in the shape of increased patronage, and that Fulton county may be benefitted politically by the change. We wish the *Republican* success in every particular.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard*, published by O. A. Traugh, Esq., comes to us in a new dress, and considerably enlarged, looking as neat and as clean as it is possible for a Democratic sheet to look. Aside from its politics, the *Standard* is one of the best country newspapers published in the State. Blair county is blessed with quite a number of newspapers, but none, in our opinion, present so much evidence of an effort to be made, as all should be, good readable papers, as does the *Standard*. Pecuniarily, we wish it success.

Smith M. Robinson, Esq., has become associated with the *Fulton Democrat* as one of the editors and proprietors. The *Democrat* has also been improved typographically, but in politics,—(and here there is plenty of room for improvement,)—it is the same.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—Richard Watson, Grand Master, and Peter B. Long, Deputy Grand Master of the Independent order of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania, paid Bedford Lodge, No. 202, an official visit on last Friday evening. These gentlemen occupy the highest positions in the gift of the Grand Lodge, and we feel assured are in every particular qualified for the honorable trust reposed in them by the Order throughout the State. They were received with becoming honors by the membership, and each took occasion to speak in very flattering terms of the visible usefulness, peace and progress of the order in this county, and during the course of subsequent remarks, paid Bedford Lodge some very high compliments. Remarks were made during the evening by Hon. Alex. King, J. R. Jordan, A. J. Middleton and P. H. Shires on behalf of Bedford Lodge, J. R. Durborrow, on behalf of Woodberry Lodge, John Taylor, for Six Mile Run Lodge, and W. A. Clippinger for Wells Valley Lodge. The exercises throughout the evening were both profitable and interesting to those present. The closing remarks of Grand Master Watson were listened to with marked attention, and with a visible affect on the listeners, and, we are assured, will be productive of much good.

COUNTRY PAPERS.—The *Philadelphia Mining Journal*, "in speaking of country newspapers, says, those of our exchange papers which give attention to local matters, have always been looked into with interest; and we shall miss their familiar greeting, as will also "the folks at home," to which many of them were carried. Pennsylvania is now dotted over with cities and towns, very many of the counties being distinguished for mining operations and industrial works. In these counties, as indeed in nearly all the counties in the State, the local papers are generally managed with industry, tact and intelligence, some of them with marked ability. We love the country and towns from which one can look out into a landscape in summer robes, the hill-tops bonnetted with shady groves, and the fields gay and glad with grains and grasses; where the brooks have the voices of little children, innocent and playful, and the azure sky is radiant in light which sheds a glow of glory upon the earth."

HONORS TO THE HONORED DEAD.—We cheerfully publish the following orders for the benefit of our soldier friends:

HDQRS. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Washington, D. C. May 5, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.

1. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of Comrades, who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies, now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and Comrades, will in their own way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, Comrades, as our Regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthing those kind and fraternal feelings, which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security, is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations, that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of a free and undivided Republic.

If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts become cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them, with the choicest flowers of spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed Comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of Comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department Commanders will use every effort to make this Order effective.

By order of JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.
N. P. CHIPMAN, *Adjutant General.*

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF BEDFORD CO., G. A. R.,
Bedford, Pa., May 20, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 1.

I. In pursuance of General Order, No. 11, issued by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and instructions from Department Headquarters, Post No. 102, G. A. R., will assemble in their rooms, on the afternoon of the 30th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying out the object set forth in the order. *All Comrades, not members of the organization of the G. A. R., are earnestly and cordially invited to meet and take part in the exercises.* It is a duty enjoined upon the survivors of the late war, to cherish a spirit of kind remembrance for those who, while living, stood side by side with them in the heat of fierce and bloody conflict, and endured with them the pangs of hunger and horrors of foul disease in the dungeon and stockade, but whose remains now rest peacefully in our cemeteries and graveyards. "Once a comrade—*always* a comrade" should be our motto, and it behooves us to ever cherish relations and associations engendered during the "dark days" that "tried men's souls." What more fitting tribute could we render than by assembling around the "passionless mounds" that cover the last mortal remains of our brothers gone before, and by showing our respect in shedding a tear to their memory and dropping a flower on their tombs. It is, therefore, earnestly urged, upon every citizen soldier in the neighborhood, to meet and contribute to whatever may be the excercises of the day.

By order of the Grand Commander,
D. S. ELLIOTT, A. D. C.

THE "RELIEF" ACT.—For the relief of citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, whose property was distroyed, damaged, or appropriated for the public service and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion.

WHEREAS, during the late war to suppress the rebellion, several of the southern counties of this State, were several times invaded by the rebels in great force, requiring the interposition of the armed forces of the United States and of the State to drive them from our borders:

AND WHEREAS, During these invasions and the movements of the armies engaged in repelling them, and especially in the three days of battle at Gettysburg, there was occasioned great destruction, devastation and loss of property of citizens of said counties:

AND WHEREAS, These losses were sustained in the common cause and for the public defence and for the general welfare of the whole people of this Commonwelth; and it is reasonable and proper that citizens who have thus suffered should receive generous consideration and active relief from this great Commonwealth: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Board of Commissioners, to consist of three disinterested persons, whose duty it shall be to fully investigate and adjudicate the claims of the citizens of the several counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, for the amount of their losses in the late war, and make a report of the same, under oath to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, when such claims have been fully adjudicated, reported and filed, it shall then be the duty of the proper officers of this Commonwealth, to be designed by the Governor to proceed to recover compensation, for said losses, from the General Goverment, and when so collected, and not till then, shall the amount so recovered be paid, *pro rata*, to the sufferers of the said counties, in accordance with the report of the said Commissioners of their claims, and their receipting in full to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners shall within sixty days after their appointment, having been first duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties, with impartiality and fidelity, and having given ten days' previous notice by publication in the newspapers of the several counties named in this act, proceed to said counties and make just and true appraisement of the losses sustained by the citizens thereof by reason of the destruction, devestation, appropriation or carrying away, of their property, either by the armies at the battle of Gettysburg, or in the operations and movements connected therewith, or in any of the rebel icvasions of the State, and of any other sufferers named in this act, in the years from eighteen hundred and sixty two, to eighteen hundred and sixty four, inclusive, and they shall continue to perform said duties until they shall have assessed the losses and damages, aforesaid of both real and personal estate, and upon each petition setting forth his, or their losses, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make an award of the losses actually sustained by the petitioners, if any such petition, shall present a statement of losses sustained under oath, and the commissioners shall require such additional proof in relation to the claims, as they may deem necessary, by the examination of the claimant, or any other witness who may be present or they may decide to call. *Provided*, That if any claim shall be persented for the benefit of an assignee, such assignee shall be required to prove under oath to the satisfaction of the commissioners, the actual cash value of the consideration paid to the assignor, and the amount so paid, if not in excess of the actual loss sustained, shall be the amount of the award, and each claimant shall be required to state on oath whether any assignment or transfer, has been made of such claim or not. *And provided further*, That if any person shall present a false statement, in whole or in part, either for property not possessed or not damaged, distroyed or lost, as aforesaid, or in excess of its just valuation, with intent to defraud, the petition of such claimant, shall be dismissed without any allowance whatever. *And provided further*, That no claim shall be entertained, or allowed, in favor of any corporation or county, nor for any loss or property for which compensation has been received, or is provided, by any law of Congress, nor for any loss for which relief was provided by the act of fifteenth of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "An Act for the relief of certain citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, whose property was destroyed by fire, by the rebels on the thirtieth of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four." *And provided further*, That each claim presented for adjudication, shall be accompanied by an affidavit, made before some officer competent to administer oaths and affirmations, stating that the claimant has never directly or indirectly, by word or act, given aid, comfort, contenance or encouragement, to the rebels, whether in arms, or otherwise, that he or she has never communicated or attempted or taken means to communicate, to them or any of them, any information which could be of any advantage to them.

That said commissioners shall as soon as they have finished their duties, make returns to the Auditor General of all petitions presented to them with the awards thereon.

The said Commissioners, shall be paid the sum of five dollars each per day, for not more than sixty days, when actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and they shall be allowed one clerk, who shall be paid the sum of three dollars per day, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the testimony in each case, so that it may be transmitted to the Auditor General, with the awards and the salaries of said commissioners and clerk, to, gether with necessary expenses for stationery, giving notice *et celera*, shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated after approval by the proper accounting officer of the State.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not be construed to make this Commonwealth in any way liable for the ultimate payment of the damages ascertained and reported under this act.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD MEETING.—*Action of the Stockholders—Adoption of the Baltimore Ordinances.* Yesterday morning, in pursuance with the published call, a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad was held at the office of the company, at Grant and Water streets. This meeting was organized by calling Capt. J. R. Henderson to the chair, and appointing Wm. J. Anderson and J. H. Page, Jr., Secretaries.

W. O. Hughart, Esq., President of the road, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the ordinances passed by the Baltimore Councils, authorizing "the removal and extension of the mortgage due the city of Baltimore by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, and to fund arrears of interest due thereby," together with the supplement thereto. Mr. Hughart took occasion to explain the provisions of the ordinances, and referred brilly to the difficulties which had been encountered by the Company, the litigations to which it had been subjected, the efforts to obtain the repeal of oppressive legislation, and the success which had crowned those efforts. He also referred, at some length, to the action of the Baltimore Councils, and stated that in all the efforts put forth by the company not one dollar has been expended otherwise than in a legitimate manner. He alluded in most encouraging terms to the future of the company, and stated that the work would be commenced at an early day, on a financial basis that would not admit of a doubt that the entire road would be finished within two years. During the course of his remarks he alluded to the negotiations now pending with other compagies, and intimated that the only difficulty likely to arise, was from a claim by Allegheny county, but that a proposition had already been made for its speedy settlement.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hughart's remarks, the ordinance adopted by the Baltimore Councils and the supplement thereto, were read by Mr. J. H. Page, Jr.

W. S. Bissell, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, in general meeting assembled, That the provisions of an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, entitled "an ordinance for the renewal and extention of the mortgage debt due the city of Baltimore by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and to fund arrears of interest due thereby," and the supplement thereto, approved on the 5th day of May, 1868, entitled "a supplement to an ordinance passed on the 13th day of March, 1868, entitled 'an ordinance for the renoval and extention of the mortgage debt due the city of Baltimore by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and to fund arrears of interest due thereby,'" be and the same are hereby accepted, according to the tenor of the ordinances aforesaid, and that the Directors of this Company be and they are fully authorized to do whatever may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of said ordinances, and to agree with the Trustees named in said ordinances, or with the majority of them, upon the terms, time and manner in which the bonds of the company, for four million dollars, shall be issued, and to execute, acknowledge and deliver to the said Trustees, or to the majority of them, the deed of trust therein provided for, to be delivered to the Trustees named therein; it being, however, expressly understood that no bond shall be issued, which in addition to the signatures of the President and Secretary, shall not be countersigned by the parties of the second part, or a majority of them."

As the charter required the vote on the resolution to be taken by ballot, on motion Major E. D. Yutzy was appointed judge, and E. W. McClure and J. C. Harvey appointed tellers.

The tellers announced that 25,911 shares had been voted for the resolution, and none in opposition thereto.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.—*Pittsburg Post, May* 16.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.—The long contemplated enlargement of the Canal to tidewater, which has hitherto been delayed by want of harmony among the several companies owning the Canals, has now, as will appear by the following extract from the *Public Ledger*, been arranged:

"An arrangement of much importance to the coal, iron and lumber interests of this State, has been consummated between the several canal lines on the Susquehanna river and its branches, embracing the Wyoming Canal, the West Branch and Susquehanna, and Tidewater Canals. These several companies together owning the whole system of canals draining the great interior of the State, and connecting it with tidewater, have entered into a contract which takes effect immediately. By this contract they respectively bind themselves to operate their canals as one line on all through tonnage, to pro rate all through tolls, and to enlarge all of their canals by the spring of 1871 to six feet depth of water. It is estimated by the parties interested that the above arrangements will effect a reduction of one half on the vast tonnage of anthracite and bituminous coal, lumber, and iron which annually seeks tidewater by these lines, and will at once create an outlet for the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania, which will enable it to command the New York and Eastern markets, thereby vastly extending the business and tonnage of the Susquehanna valley."

The main object of the enlargement is, we presume, to afford cheap transportation to the coal, lumber, iron ore, limestone, sand, fire clay and other heavy products of the interior of our State, which will not bear the expense of railroad carriage and which the railroad companies are willing to be relieved from carrying. The head of navigation will naturally be somewhere in the limits of Huntingdon County as the Canal and Railroad diverge at Petersburg, and the object being to avoid all the rail transportation possible, it will hardly be fixed below our Borough, as that would throw the Broad Top trade on the Pennsylvania Railroad, until it reached the enlargement. The room which will be required for the transhipment of the various coals, lumber, &c., will be considerable, but it would appear to us, that the space between the Railroad and Canal, through and above West Huntingdon, with some little shifting of the track and other small expenditure is amply sufficient. The importance of this matter to our town can hardly be over estimated, as it would necessarily lead to the introduction of manufactures which would work up the raw materials thus concentrated here, and this leads us to suggest this point as well adapted to the manufacture of Pig Iron, as all the materials could be concentrated here, such as Anthracite coal, the Bituminous coals along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from Clearfield, and from Broad Top—the Iron Ores from Bedford, from Tussey Mountain, and other points on the Broad Top Road—from Williamsburg by Canal—from Baker's Bank, by Pennsylvania Railroad, from Barree, and from any other source, along the various railroads and on the Canal—Limestone from the dam above town by flat boat, and Hearth Stone from Warrior Ridge only a couple of miles away. —*Huntingdon Globe.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE FISH LAW.—We have been requested to publish the following amendments to the law relating to fishing in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, which was passed by the late Legislature and approved by the Governor:

A supplement to the act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and certain of its tributaries.

Be it enacted, &c., That the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read: Section fifth. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build, extend, or place any fish basket fish trap or other device, permanent or temporary, in the nature of a fish basket, or fish trap, across or at any place in the Susquehanna river, or other streams designated or embraced in this act, neither shall it be lawful to fish with any seine or other system of entrapping in numbers, within two hundred yards of any sluice, or other device, erected for the passage of fish as described in this act, or upon or about any dam or sluice that shall have been erected for the passage of fish as described in this act, or upon or about any dam in or upon which such sluice shall have been erected, or to draw any seine or net in any of the said rivers or streams within one-half mile below any of said sluices, or to use any device or means to frighten the fish or spawns, or try, or otherwise to prevent their free passage up or down the said streams, or passage ways, at any distance whatever from said dams, and any person offending against the provisions of this section, their aiders or abettors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court for a period of not more than twelve months, one half of the fine above mentioned to be paid to the informer, or complainant; information may be laid as in any other case of misdemeanor by any citizen before any justice of the peace in the district in which the offense shall be committed; and it shall be the duty of all constables, in their townships, wards or districts, to keep special watch and make return of any violation of this law to each and every court of quarter sessions in the county, or counties, in and for which they may be constables, as in the case of other misdemeanors, coming within the line of the duty of said constable as guardians of the peace and of which they are bound to take notice and make return.

SEC. 2. The office of commissioner designated in the act to which this is a supplement, is hereby further continued under the appointment of the Governor and as provided for in said act, but shall cease and determine on the 31st day of December, 1868, the duties of said commissioner in addition to, and in connection with these now specified by law, shall be to use his best endeavors in general furtherance of the objects of these acts, and if any concurrent legislation be necessary in conjunction with the State of Maryland, to ascertain and report such proposed legislation to the Governor, who will submit the same, with his recommendations favorable or otherwise, without delay, to the legislature of this commonwealth, and the duties of the said Commissioner shall be further extended so as to include the consideration of and reporting to the Governor such action as may be necessary and practicable in view of the planting and propagation of edible fish in such of the rivers and streams of this commonwealth as may be fitted for the same.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
JOHN W. GEARY.

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that it is informed that the contracts for the opening of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad from its present terminus to Cumberland will be given out sometime during the present month, and to such persons as will push the work forward without delay. This is good news, indeed.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE, one new Norten & Owen, double grinding BARK MILL, either for steam or horse power. For particulars address the subscriber at Cumberland Valley, Pa.
may15:3m. A. SMITH.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Special Notices.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $300 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

Frightful Prophecies.

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causing of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would *dare* to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Bedford, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. WILLIAM SHRINER and Miss ANNA MARY GRIFFITH both of St. Clair tp.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

SPRING GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Are now receiving the
LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD.
GREAT BARGAINS on hand in every department.
TERMS CASH—or six months approved credit.
May 18, 1868.

DIME NOVELS of all kinds for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS, 20 cent edition, full set of 26 novels for $5, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STASIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

IF the public desire anything to read call at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN, PRUNNY PUELLOW, NICK NAX, and all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMOREST, FRANK LESLIE, RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S., FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.

FREDERICK BENEDICT, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 11th day of June, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before Hastings Gehr, Esq., Register, at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, in Bedford, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
may22:2t.

BRICKS WANTED!

The Commissioners of Bedford County will receive written proposals for burning from two hundred thousand (200,000) to two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) bricks on the present Poor House property. Clay for about one hundred thousand (100,000) is already thrown up and can be used by the contractor, without charge. None but good merchantable bricks, fit to be used in a wall, will be taken, and all losses by defective bricks, accidents in burning or otherwise, must be at the risk of the contractor.

Those making proposals will state,

1st. The lowest price per thousand for making the bricks, the county boarding and lodging the hands employed.

2nd. The lowest price per thousand for making the bricks, the contractor boarding and lodging his own hands.

3d. The time desired to complete the job.

The bricks must all be made the present season, and the sooner the better.

The contract will be awarded on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., and proposals should be handed to the Commissioners' Clerk before that time.

By order of the Board.
May22:2t JOHN G. FISHER, Clk.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD

On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	ARR8.23	ARR4.25
6.29	8.09	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.39	8.19	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.49	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
ARR7.35	AR 9.13	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
LE7.35	LE 9.18			
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.05	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57	Piper's Run,	6.13	2.42
8.35	10.14	Tatesville,	5.56	2.25
8.40	10.23	Bloody Run,	5.51	2.14
ARR8.55	AR 10.39	Mount Dallas.	5.40	LE 2.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.25	Saxton,	AR 6.45	ARR2.15
8.05	9.40	Coalmont,	6.30	3.00
8.10	9.45	Crawford,	6.25	2.55
ARR8.20	AR 9.55	Dudley,	LE 6.15	LE2.45
		Broad Top City.		

May15:6S JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford, for the year 1868, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Class.	*Bedford Borough.*		*Taxes.*
11	G R Oster & Co.	Store.	$15 00
12	A B Cramer & Co.	do	12 50
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
13	Robert Fyan	do	10 00
13	Bowser & Miller	do	10 00
13	Hartley & Metzgar	do	10 00
13	J M Shoemaker	do	10 00
14	A L Defibaugh	do	7 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do	7 00
14	George Reimund	do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do	7 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
13	T M Lynch	do	10 00
13	R Mc Blymyer & Co	do	10 00
14	Dr. B F Harry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & Son	do	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	Confectionery	7 00
14	John Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardorff	do	7 00
14	Mrs M Shafer	Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry	7 00
14	Durborrow & Lutz	Store	7 00
14	John Keeffe	do	7 00
14	E M Fisher	do	7 00
11	Reed & Schell	Bankers	15 00
11	O E Shannon	do	15 00
14	D W Crouse	Store	7 00
14	H F Irvine	do	7 00
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 00
	do do do	Billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
14	William Wolf	Confectionery	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & Sons.	Store	10 00
11	J B Williams & Co	do	15 00
14	A J Shroyer	do	7 00
14	F M Masters	Druggist	7 00
14	Josiah Harris	Store	7 00
14	Harris & Ramsey	do	7 00
14	J C Black	Confectionery	7 00
13	Baughman, Gump & Co.	Hardware	10 00
14	Samuel Jaffa	Store	7 00
14	M Farquhar & Co.	Fancy Store	7 00
14	J T Lucas	do	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	Store	7 00
13	States & Morgart	do	10 00
14	Theodore Klahre	do	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
13	Eichelberger, Lowry & Co.	Store	10 00
13	Richard Langdon.	Store	10 00
14	Daniel Rowland	do	7 00
14	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	7 00
	Scott Eichelberger	do	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
14	D R Anderson	Store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	Elizabeth Dicken	do	7 00
	*

Farm, Garden & Household.

TIMELY GARDEN HINTS.

When the fruit of your Strawberry beds is swelling they should be plentifully watered in the absence of rain. It has a marked effect upon the perfectness and size of the berry.

Rub off all the sprouts upon the stocks which you have set with grafts this spring. It will help to push along the growth of the scion. Not unfrequently grafts, after they have started, die for want of sap from the parent stem to sustain them.

The trees transplanted this spring should be mulched as soon as the ground becomes dry. For this purpose grass is as good as anything. Don't put around the tree too much at a time, and repeat the mulch when it gets dry and thin. Remove it once or twice during the summer, and stir up the ground well, then replace it. It will save many a tree, if the season should be hot and dry, which we think this season will be.

Your Raspberry and Blackberry beds should also be well mulched. Any quantity of dry stuff about a place, especially leaves, scrapings, &c., will do. An application of the contents of a hot bed is very benificial.

A few radish seed planted around your cantelope hills will ordinarily protect the vine against the striped bug. This dangerous enemy of the melon prefers the radish to the melon leaves; and thus, while feeding on the radish, the other gets the start of it and pushes on out of reach of danger, as the leaf of the melon is attacked only when very young and tender.

When your flower plants get from an inch and a half to two inches high, they can be thinned out and transplanted. It should be done after a rain, or the ground from which they are taken and whither they are put should be thoroughly moistened.

Radishes always do better when planted in new ground, or at least ground where they have not heretofore been. Old gardens are the worst places in the world for radishes. You will rarely obtain any sound ones. Clay mixed with the old soil vitilizes it greatly and will produce good radishes.

Tomatoes, Egg and Cabbage plants, after being set out, generally become somewhat wilted in their leaves, and lose some of them from the effects of the sun before they become established. This can be prevented by setting over the plant, say from eight or nine to four or five o'clock in the day, boxes in the shape of cones about fourteen inches in height, open at the top. They also protect the plants against frost. By the use of these boxes a week is gained in time, and sometimes the plants saved from severe or fatal injury. The boxes will last twelve or fifteen years.

If you find any of your evergreens to become lighter in color than is natural for them, or, rather if you wish the deepest green attainable, give them a thorough dressing of good barn-yard manure, extending as far out as the extremity of the branches, and you will accomplish your wish.

If shrubbery or fruit trees transplanted this season look sickly or backward in growing, prune them sharply. It is the only way to save them, their setting out and other things being duly attended to.

All Raspberry and Blackberry canes set out this spring should be cut down to within six inches of the ground, if not done when set out. It will ensure the growth of the new wood, and they will come into fine bearing order next year; whereas, should the canes be allowed to remain only partially pruned, as other bearing wood, there may be a small crop of poor fruit, and only about half a crop next year. Some people are so eager to get fruit at once that they totally neglect this advice.

Those who have not set out "cuttings" of grapes, shrubbery, &c., can lay the branches down, say two inches under ground, letting the end of the branch appear. Sometimes it will require a forked stick to hold them in their places. A grapevine can be laid down its whole length, and if carefully done will throw out a sprout from each joint, making a beautiful arrangement for the trellis.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ONE MORE ACRE OF POTATOES.

Last year the crop was short in all parts of the country; in the West from excessive drought, and in the East from the excessive rains. Potatoes have not been so high in twenty years, and the great prices have increased the expenses of living, among the laboring classes, for every body feels that he cannot get along without this vegetable in his family. Five dollars a barrel and upward has been the price, for a good article, in the New York market for the last four months, and they have been retailing at the grocers for sixty cents a peck. Farmers, who had potatoes to sell, have been in luck the past winter. This crop, at fifty cents a bushel, pays better than almost any farm crop. With very careless culture it is not difficult to get a hundred bushels to the acre, and with good cultivation twice that amount is often realized. If it be said, that the crop has extra risks, we admit it; but a man can afford to run some risk for the chances of the extra profit. But the risk is very much diminished by avoiding the causes that predispose the crop to rot. The new seedings, as the Goodrich, Harison, Cuzco and Sebec, with fair treatment, have very little rot. Abandon the old varieties, and plant these exclusively. Fresh fermenting manures induce rot. Therefore plant on sod, or on land well manured last year, and manure in the hill with plaster, or with ashes. Avoid heavy wet land and plant on light sandy or gravelly loams, or on land well underdrained. Plant in drills thirty inches apart, and one foot apart in the drill, and do all the cultivation possible with horse power. Let us have, this year, potatoes enough for all.—*American Agriculturist.*

CABBAGES AS A FIELD CROP.

Farmers who keep cows for milk, and have tried cabbages, are pleased with the results. They furnish at a small cost a very large amount of fodder, at a time when the pastures fail. They are highly relished by cows, secure a large flow of milk, and if fed but once a day, immediately after the morning milking, they impart no unpleasant taste to the milk. Either old ground or a fresh sod may be taken, and it should be manured very liberally. We have succeeded well by planting cabbages as a succession crop between rows of early potatoes, setting the plants the last of June or first of July, and digging the potatoes from the 4th to the 20th of the latter month. In this case, superphosphate of lime, bone-dust, or some concentrated fertilizer should be applied as soon as the plants are fairly established. If no other crop is attempted, plow with a double Michigan plow, and manure thoroughly early in the season. Keep the weeds down with the harrow until June, and at any time, from June 1st to July 15th, set out the plants, three feet apart, and two feet in the row. Six or seven thousand plants can be raised to the acre. The transplanting and cultivating can all be done by boys, costing not more than one-half as much as the labor of men. If the cultivator be started soon enough after the transplanting, the hoe need not be used at all. A good deal depends upon getting the right varieties of cabbage and seed of the best quality. The Bergen Drumhead, Premium Flat Dutch, and Stone Mason are among the best varieties for field crops. Sow the seeds in rich seed-beds three or four [illegible] wanted.—*American*

Humorous.

Why is the root of the tongue like a dejected man? Because it's down in the mouth.

What do we seek redress for when we go to law? *Injuries.* Where do we find it? *Injuries.*

An ill-bred man is said to be like lightning, because he does not know how to *conduct* himself.

If you should meet a melancholy pig, what animal's name might properly be applied to him? Pork, you pine, (*porcupine.*)

Irritable Schoolmaster.—"Now, then, stupid, what's that next word? What comes after cheese?" *Dull boy*—"A *mouse* sir."

"You ought to lay up something for a rainy day," said an anxious father to his profligate son. "And so I have," replied the youth. "What?" "An umbrella!"

An Ethiopian Conundrum.—"I say, Sam, if I tells you a lie, why is dat like my ole mum chair? "I doesn't see de resemblance, Pete." "Wal, look yere; cos it's *de seat* dat I use."

A Spirited Reply.—A poor fellow rescued, half drowned, from a river, was asked to take some spirits and water. "No, I thank you," replied he, "I have had water enough already; I'll take the spirits alone."

Different sounds travel with different degrees of velocity: a call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot instantly, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.

The following "warning" is posted on a man's grounds a few miles back of Hoboken: "*Take notice*, that whosoever is found trespassing on these grounds, will be *shot and prosecuted.*"

An Oriental Conundrum.—Why has the noble animal that carries the Queen of Siam's palanquin nothing whatever to do with the subject? Because it's her elephant (*irrelevant.*)

Prentice says, a Mr. Bently has been indicted in Alabama for severely wounding a stranger with an axe, alleging as a reason that "he didn't *know* but the stranger was a robber." "He didn't know," adds Prentice, "and so he *axed* him."

"I say, Tummas," remarks an inquiring spirit, "what breed do you call that dawg o' yourn?"

Tummas—"Well he's two breeds, pinter and setter. He sits all day and pints his nose at the fire."

A Young lady who prided herself on her geography, seeing a candle aslant, remarked that it reminded her of the "Leaning Tower of Pisa." "Yes," responded a wag, "with this difference: *that* is a tower in Italy, while *this* is a tower in *grease.*"

Conjugal Affection.—Snooks was advised to have his life insured. "Won't do it," said he, "it would just be my luck to live forever if I should."

Mrs. Snooks merely said: "Well, I would not, my dear."

A child two and a half years old, was playing with her father's walking stick, which had a crooked handle: he asked her what she was doing with that cane. "It isn't a cane," she replied. "Well, what is it?" he asked. "It is an umbrella *without any clothes on*," she answered.

A gentleman was about completing the sale of a horse which he was very anxious to dispose of, when a little urchin appeared and innocently inquired, "Grandpa, which horse you goin' to sell—that one you built a fire under yesterday to make him draw?" The bargain was at an end.

Dr. Parr and Lord Erskine are said to have been the vainest men of their times. At a dinner, Parr, in ecstatics with the conversational powers of Erskine, called out to him, though his junior, "My lord, I mean to write your epitaph." "Dr. Parr," replied the noble lawyer, "it is a temptation to commit suicide."

A brother minister, intending to purchase a horse, stopped Rev. Dr. Mason to ask his opinion. After taking a good look at him, Dr. Mason pointed to the knees of the horse, which were worn, indicating that he was in the habit of stumbling. 'That,' said he, 'is a good sign for a minister, but a very bad sign for a minister's horse.'

A Sage Reflection.—A ruminative individual, hearing for the first time the quotation, 'All the World's a Stage,' expressed his lack of wonder at accidents being of daily occurrence among the passangers, as the stage turned over every twenty-four hours. He added that axle would be a more appropriate term in the same connection than axis.

A boasting young fellow having joined without invitation a party dining at a restaurant, and indulging as usual in his egotism, one of the party said to him, "You have told us enough of what you *can* do; now tell us something you *can't* do." "Faith," said he, "that's easy enough; I can't pay my share of the bill."

A phrenologist, strolling through a churchyard in France, perceived a gravedigger tossing up the earth, among which were two or three skulls. The craniologist took one up, and after considering it a little time, said, "Ah, this was the skull of a *philosopher.*" "Very like, sir," said the gravedigger, "for I do see it is somewhat *cracked.*"

It being reported that Lady Caroline Lamb had, in a moment of passion, knocked down one of her pages with a stool, the poet Moore, to whom this story was told by Lord Strangeford, observed, "Oh, nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to *double down a page.*" "I would rather," replied his lordship, "advise Lady Caroline to turn over a new leaf."

A gentleman at the last masked ball in New York, meeting a lady whose husband he knew to be exceedingly jealous, exclaimed, "Good heavens, Madam, *you* here! I thought your husband kept you under lock and key!" "So he does," replied the angelic creature; "but he's down with the typhus fever now, and I take the advantage of it to have a little fun."

The Harmless Pipe.—An anti-tobacconist in addressing a company of sailors, warned them against chewing and smoking, and declared that every kind of pipe was bad; however moderately it was indulged in.—"Avast there!" exclaimed an old salt, "I know a pipe that never hurt anybody." "What is it?" blandly asked the lecturer. "A hornpipe!" yelled the old tar, and the lecturer was extinguished in a flood of laughter.

Two street sweepers were overheard discussing the merits of a new hand, who had that day joined their gang.

"Well, Bill, what do you think of the new comer?"

"Oh, don't reckon much of him, he's all very well for a bit of up and down sweeping but" shaking his head, "let him try a bit of fancy work around a post, you,ll see he will make a poor hand of it."

Bolted.—A landlord, recently, going round to collect his rents, sent his servant ahead to prepare his tenants for the visit. On reaching the first house, and seeing his servant taking a survey, apparently in vain endeavoring to gain admittance, he inquired—

"What is the matter, John?—is the door bolted?"

"I don't know, sir," replied John, "but the tenant evidently has."

"That was greedy of you, Tommy, to eat your little sister's share of the cake," "You told me, ma, that I was always to take her part," said Tommy.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

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EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
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Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
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"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

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A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

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Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

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Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

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Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

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feb14:

Miscellaneous.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

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LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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Legal Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned thereto, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

apr3 I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

				Taxes
		BROADTOP.		
55	acres,	Wm. A. Gray		1 90
440	do 33	perches, James Patton		6 80
410	do 130	do do do		14 20
175	do 131	do do do		7 10
58	do 44	do do do		2 63
63	do	Jacob Meyers		7 88
50	do	Lewis T. Watson		12 45
372	do	Samuel L. Tobias		28 84
205	do	Newin & Marshall		66 40
289	do	Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell		7 23
14	do	James Figard		80
396	do 129	do James Razor		2 10
405	do	Ulrich Danner		3 43
5	do	Aaron Evans		46
60	do	Wm. Figard		22 75
3	do	Anderson Lewis & Evans		1 25
110	do 150	do James Patton		5 70
393	do 197	do James Patton		5 53
76	do	Wm. Anderson's heirs		38 39
20	do	Hunting'n & B T R R Co		1 17
250	do	do do		58 39
135	do	John McCandles		18 38
50	do	Rev. P. E. Phelps		29 65
120	do	Phillips & Russell		77 62
119	do	James Patton		6 25
165	do	do do		8 90
100	do	Naomi Fisher		31 20
135	do	John W. Whitney		110 39
50	do	do do		40 75
30	do	do do		24 45
164	do	Jno. Devereux part Jno. Belt		16 20
70	do 145	do Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half		13
150	do	Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract		20 59
		COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.		
3	do	Andrew Kyhock		48
427	do	Arthur Brown		96
50	do	Philip Diehl		36
		HARRISON TOWNSHIP.		
412½	do	Daniel Hinklin		9 04
349	do	John Tinman		7 71
453	do	Joseph Gardner		1 79
42	do 56	do Barly & Lyons		60
75	do	Andrew P. Miller		1 18
		HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.		
200	do	John Corly		90
150	do	James Howard		63
161½	do	Michael Sipe		45
404	do	Richard Moans		1 10
420	do	John Cheney		1 10
404	do	Joseph Moanes		1 25
409½	do	Samuel Moans		2 80
424	do 35	do Alexander Moans		2 90
192	do	Timothy Moans		1 15
200	do 54	do Israel Moans		1 08
196	do 50	do Zachariah Moans		83
222	do	Elizabeth Piper		1 15
212	do 20	do John Boyd		53
216	do 60½	do Isabella Davis		58
220½	do	William Piper		53
228	do 2	do John Hardine		63
221	do	Ignatius Hardine		53
434	do 125	do James Wilson		53
425	do	George F. Alberti		70
213	do	Joseph Lancaster		45
402	do 57	do Stephen Moans		1 25
240	do	Peter Shaw		75
209	do	Wm. Nicholas		63
25	do	Milligan & Benedict		20
9	do	Putterbaugh's heirs		15
402	do	Francis Johnson		1 13
143	do	Wm. Lane		45
365	do	Daniel Montgomery		1 13
324	do	Alex Johnson		98
368	do	George Hinish		1 09
286	do	Wm. Foster		88
75	do	Robert Montgomery		23
400	do	Isaac Cavan		2 64
400	do	Margaret Cavan		1 80
		JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.		
30	do	Nicholas Knouff		9
		LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.		
464	do	Peter Bush		1 02
250	do	Jacob Bush		78
200	do	Catharine Bush		96
108	do	Mary Elinior		18
400½	do	Christian Meyers Jr		90
395	do	Daniel Green		80
220	do	James Shaw		92
208½	do	Wm. King		45
149	do	George Wolford		14 76
400	do	Philip Amerine		1 25
464	do	Edward Allen		1 25
380	do	Abraham Amerine		1 20
447½	do	Matthew Shaw		1 25
254	do	Henry Amorine		93
426½	do	Wm. Shaw		1 29
339	do	George Amorine		1 08
271	do	Frederick Amorine		88
76	do	Philip Smith		50
436	do	Jacob Smith		1 38
433	do	John Smith		1 38
435	do	George Smith		1 38
400½	do	James Dick		1 25
231	do	Andrew Dick		1 25
400½	do	George McCall		1 25
400½	do	Joseph McCall		1 25
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
200	do	Mary Gordon		2 85
200	do	James Gordon		2 98
400	do	Thomas Jones		5 50
150½	do	Stephen Kerr		1 63
165	do	Edward Langley		3 58
200	do	Jacob Miller		1 38
200	do	Elizabeth Miller		1 38
200	do	Mary Piper		1 38
200	do	Amelia Piper		1 38
400	do	Edward Stone		5 50
132	do	John Tomm		5 50
430	do	Alex Montgomery		99
200	do	John Kerr		9 03
200	do	John Razor		1 38
200	do	Francis Moans		12 35
200	do	Milligen & Benedict		1 28
5	do	George Thompson		6
½	lot	Luke Feeney		43
8	lots	Gen. Wm. H. Irvine		85
102	do	John McElnaly		63
132	do	David Piper		83
200	do	Maria Alberti		1 25
107	do	Bartlebaugh		65
32	do	Thomas & John King		25
40	do	A. B. Cruett		1 00
1	Lot	Henry Stonerook		15
	do	Daniel Stoner		15
	do	Daniel Bear		15
	do	Samuel Yingling		1 68
	do	Jacob Biddile		15
	do	Ephriam Smeltzer		15
	do	M. Stone		15
	do	J. Troutman		15
	do	Samuel Carmac		20
	do	Daniel Bear		1 32
	do	Mrs. Lawrence		20
	do	Ann Scott		2 68
		MONROE TOWNSHIP.		
25	do	Joseph McDaniel		43
346	do	Jacob Martin		3 10
440	do	George Breathead		3 36
		PROVIDENCE EAST.		
1219	do	S. H. Tate's Heirs		34
900	do	do do		34
800	do	do do		34
224½	do	do do W. Carvin		22
402	do 46	do Keziah Logan		90
403	do	Charles Evans		90
402	do 62	do Charles Logan		90
400	do 75	do John Cavan		90
401	do 40	do James Cavan		90
400	do	Isaac Cavan		99
394	do 38	do Francis Logan		90
210	do	George Deweese		67½
30	do	P. Clingerman or S Williams		30
100	do	Jacob Ritchey		27
460	do	Wm. Cavan		1 20
400	do	Wm. Long		1 35
431	do	John Crosby		1 23
		PROVIDENCE WEST		
106	do	Peter Morgart		1 65
420	do	Edward Glen		1 44
420½	do	Edward Gibbons		1 44
		ST CLAIR TP.		
411	do	Wm Snively		90
62	do	Henry Koontz		75
		SOUTHAMPTON TP.		
438	do	Richard Reed		1 32
439	do	Paul Ward		63
357	do	Patrick Ward		1 25
351	do	Joseph Ward		1 25
353	do	Jonathan Ward		1 25
439	do 141	do James Reed Jr		99
343½	do	Jesse Reed		78
362	do 19	do C Loyer & G H Spang		1 11
		UNION TP.		
400	do	John Swaggart		7 52
400	do	Leonard Swaggart		7 52
266	do	Alexander Gardner		5 84
116	do	Dr. Wm Smith		2 36
43	do	Samuel Burket		1 00
116	do	John Shee		1 88
50	do	Frederick Snyder		1 00
274	do	Jeremiah Jackson		6 48
130	do	Jacob Swaggart		3 38
440	do	Wm Pearson		9 10
280	do	Ebenezer Branham		9 10
129	do	Conrad Imler		2 44
100	do	George Laib		2 02
100	do	Jacob Burket		2 02
150	do	Peter Shoenberger		3 12
123	do	John Still		8 35
200	do	Michael Shimer		2 18
50	do	Couples Brush Mt		63
433	do	Hugh Porter		1 27
339	do	Griffith Evans		8 63
403½	do	Philip Stine		8 35
439	do	John Martin		9 10
330	do	Wilson Hunt		9 10
363½	do	Alex Scott		9 10
127	do	Dr. P Shoenberger		7 58
124	do	do do		8 77
20	do	do do		50
90	do	do do part of Geo Leip		3 38
150	do	Wm Langham		5 72
80	do	Bowser Brush Mt		3 69
40	do	Peter Shimer Brush Mt		86

Legal Advertisements.

		WOODBERRY SOUTH.		
135	do	P Shoenberger (Ridge)		2 70
19	do	Wm Fluke		9
19	do	Fluke's Heirs		18
222	do	Elizabeth Piper		48
97	do	Robert Shaw		1 24
216	do 60½ do	Isabella Davis		18
54	do 100 do	John S Hetrick		21
300	do	Jacob Lingenfelter		46
		WOODBERRY MIDDLE.		
180	do	Daniel Montgomery		8 02
22	do	Kensinger's Heirs		1 25
20	do	Frederic Nicodemus		1 25
14	do	Charles Typor's Heirs		1 25
40	do	Stonerook part of Watt track		1 65
150	do	Robert Montgomery		5 46
15	do	Jacob Furrey		75
46	do	Benner's Heirs		2 66

Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING.

MILLER & BOWSER,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING,

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
o match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our
CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT
is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN and PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS!
As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think
FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

Miscellaneous.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as
CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET.
AND
SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS,
AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,
VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,
Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY
AND
PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, hand